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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Horrible Atrocities by the Turks in Bulgaria

28,000 to 30,000 People Slaughtered.

Thirty-Seven Villages Destroyed.

Movements of the Servian Army.

The Eastern Question.

INHUMAN SLAUGHTER BY THE TURKS IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent, dated June 16th, giving the details of the atrocities committed in Burgaria by the Bashi-Bezouks, the Turkish irregular troops. The writer says all moveable property has been plundered, houses and villages burned, and old men, women and children indiscriminately slaughtered. It is estimated that the province which heretofore yielded to the Government an annual revenue of $4,000,000, will not pay one-quarter that sum this year, or for years to come. Various estimates place the number of lives sacrificed at from 28,000 to 30,000. The correspondent names thirty-seven villages known to have been destroyed.

Among the refugees, the number of whom is very small, there is not a girl over ten years of of age. In the village of Serustitza, the district of Philippopolis, 1,500 persons are known to have been killed. This village consisted of 400 houses, and was prosperous and peaceful. Every house has been burned and all the inhabitants killed, except a few women and children who took refuge in Philippopolis, and some women who were carried off by the Bashi-Bezouks. These cruelties have made a great impression at Constantinople, and the English Ambassador has had an interview with the Government to put an end to them.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SERVIAN ARMY.

VIENNA, June 23.—According to intelligence from Belgrade an order for the mobilization of the first contingent of Servian militia has been issued. Each brigade is to assemble in its station to-morrow. Next week an order will be issued for the full organization of the second contingent, and at the end of that week the army is to take its stragetical position on the frontier. At the same time Prince Milan is to issue a manifesto to the people and proceed to the army. As an intention to attack Turkey is still disclaimed, these measures, if carried into effect, may be meant as a demonstration and pressure to promote the diplomatic success of Ristic, the Servian Minister.

NO ASSISTANCE FOR SERVIA.

LONDON, June 24.—The *Standard's* special from Vienna says Count Andrassy has frequently conferred of late with the Russian and other embassadors. It has been agreed to instruct the foreign representatives at Belgrade that they must not expect any assistance or even benevolent neutrality if she commences war against Turkey. Russia and Austria have agreed to move jointly any emergency arising in Servia.

A REVOLT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

PARIS, June 24.—*La France* publishes a report that the garrison of Constantinople has revolted.

POPULAR DISTURBANCES FEARED IN SERVIA.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch to the *Morning Post* reports that Prince Milan, of Servia, is in serious difficulty. The influence of Prince Karageorgevich, a pretender to the throne, being used to inflame popular sentiment, which already is in favor of war with Turkey. Karageorgevich's popularity is reported to be increasing, and should the Servian Government apprehends disturbances among the people.

FEELING OF UNEASINESS IN CONSTANTINOPLE—THE GOVERNMENT BECOMING UNPOPULAR.

LONDON, June 24.—A special to the *Standard*, dated Constantinople, June 21, *via* Athens, says: Great uneasiness prevails and is increasing. The palace of the Sultan Murad is surrounded day and night by pickets of cavalry. The Russian residents are sending their families away. Ibrahim Pasha has been placed under arrest. There are various rumors that he is implicated in Russian intrigues, and that he assisted Abdul Aziz in disposing of his treasure.

The censorship of the press is extremely severe. Three Turkish and three French journals are now suspended. The Government is fast becoming unpopular and will speedily fall if it does not abandon its undecided attitude.

SERVIAN ARMY ON THE FRONTIER—OPERATIONS OF THE INSURGENTS—ARMISTICE REJECTED.

LONDON, June 24.—The Servian Minister of War has informed Prince Milan that the entire second ban of militia has been mobilized, and sent to the frontier. This adds 42,000 men to the 70,000 already under arms, and completes Servia's armament. The German exchanges have almost suspended business, pending the decision as to what is the meaning of the Servian armament. A telegram from Ragusa to the *Times* reports that a body of insurgents, taking advantage of the departure of Mukhtar Pasha's expedition to Nicsic, ravaged the plain of Nevesinje. The booty was immense. Droves of cattle of various kinds, were taken to Banjan. The insurgents absolutely reject an armistice, and have refused an interview with Baron Rodich. The insurgents in the Duga pass did not oppose the revictualling of Niscic, because they received positive orders from Montenegro not to interfere.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the Eastern question has been revived through a number of alarming rumors, which only mention to show that it would be a great mistake to fancy the question is approaching a solution. The Russian Telegraphic Agency announces that communication with the desire of England and their own firm resolutions, the other Powers have instructed their naval commanders to report the existence of treaties relative to the passage of Dardanelles.

Greenland.

A MILD WINTER REPORTED.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.—The Government has received advices from Upernavik, to March 31, which state that the winter had been mild. No communication north of Melville Bay had been had since autumn.

Great Britain.

ACTION OF ERIE STOCKHOLDERS.

LONDON, June 23.—At a meeting of the Erie Railway stockholders to-day, Sir Edward Watkin submitted the following plan: That without reducing the rate of interest, beginning next September, they should fund for a period of four and a half years alternate coupons of first mortgage bonds, paying other coupons in gold, and that they should fund nine half-yearly coupons of the second mortgage bonds in a lump. Sir Edward suggested that there should be power in 1880 to redeem the second bonds at 80. The meeting adopted the scheme, after complimentary allusion to Jewett, Fleming and Miller.

Sir Edward Watkin explained that under the scheme submitted to the meeting the holder of $1,000 nominal of second bonds would receive immediately $300 in new bonds, which would pay five per cent. interest, commencing June 1, 1877. After 1880 the interest on the second bonds which were not redeemed would be reduced from seven to six per cent. Preferred and ordinary shareholders were to be assessed respectively three and six per cent. It was decided that two or three leading American should be invited to cooperate and support Jewett.

Germany.

NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Times'* special correspondent at Berlin says: The Government here contemplates the immediate issue of a four per cent. loan for $25,000,000.

DEATH OF A NOTED SHIP-BUILDER.

GLASGOW, June 23.—Robert Napier, the well known ship-builder, is dead.

AN INQUIRY AS TO TURKISH BARBARITIES.

LONDON, June 24.—In the House of Commons Mr. Forster gave notice that he will ask Mr. Disraeli on Monday whether he can give any information regarding the truth of statements in the *Daily News'* Constantinople letter of the cruelties of the Turks in Bulgaria.

A dispatch from Bombay says that although Grosvenor's report has not yet transpired, it is surmised it will wrongly implicate the Chinese General Lessee in the murder of Margary.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—The steamship Scythia, from New York, has arrived.

A Negro Lynched in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—A mob of masked men appeared at the jail at Burlington, Boone county, Ky., last night, obtained the keys from the jailor and took out a colored man named Williams, awaiting trial on a charge of murder. They were preparing to hang him, when he got away and ran, but was shot and badly wounded. The mob then recaptured the prisoner, hung him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the Enforcement act, lately reported from the Judiciary Committee, to meet objections to the law expressed in the recent decision of the Supreme Court. After discussion, a vote was taken, which resulted—yeas, 23; nays, 14—a party vote.

Mr. OGLESBY from the Committe on Indian Affairs, reported adversely on the Senate bill to authorize the execution of the resolutions of the national council of Osage Indians in relation to the payment of $180,000 for attorneys' fees, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The consideration of the bill to amend the Enforcement act was then proceeded with, and several verbal amendments to the first section was agreed to.

The second section, which provides that if any person or officer of the United States, or officer of any State, or any person exercising power or authority under the United States or any State, shall deny or abridge to any citizen of the United States the right and opportunity to vote by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude, &c., shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the words "person or" in the first line so that it should read "that if any officer of the United States or officer of any State," &c. He argued that the word "person" was too broad in its meaning, and that only persons in authority could be punished not private citizens.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the right of suffrage to every citizen was universal and sacred, and this bill proposed to punish any persons who invaded that right, about the only persons in authority could be punished not private citizens.

Mr. THURMAN asked how could a mere private citizen, holding no office or authority, deny to another his right to vote? The fourth and fifth sections of the bill provided for the punishment of persons interfering with the rights of persons to vote, and the second section should have nothing to do with private individuals.

Mr. WHYTE said a more complete trap for individuals could not be laid than this. Any private citizen who neglected to assist a negro among a mob could be punished under this bill by fine and imprisonment. Could it be possible that such a proposition should go forth from the Senate of the United States? Must a citizen be fined because he will not extend his arm to a colored citizen and lead him to the ballot-box? This bill made every man a conductor of negroes to vote.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the law already on the statute books had fallen through the meshes of the Supreme Court on account of the want of a word, and the Committee on Judiciary, so far as they had any responsibility about, it did not intend that this supplementary act should meet the fate of its predecessor.

After further debate the amendment of Mr. Thurman to strike out the words "person or" was rejected, yeas 14, nays 24, a strict party vote.

Mr. WHYTE moved to amend the second section by striking out the word "Fail," and insert in lieu thereof the word "refuse," so as to provide that any person who shall refuse to allow and furnish to any citizen a fair, full, impartial and equal opportunity to vote shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the amendment was only calculated, he would not say designed, to emasculate the force of the bill. The amendment was rejected, yeas 15, nays 27.

Mr. NORWOOD moved to amend the second section by striking out the words "and furnish," so as to provide that any person who shall refuse to allow to any citizen a full, fair, impartial and equal opportunity, &c. Rejected, yeas 15, nays 26.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved to amend the section by striking out the words "person or" in the first line, and insert at the end of the third line the words "pretending to be such officer, or any person exercise such authority," so as to read "that if any officer of the United States or officer of any State, or any person exercising power or authority under the laws of the States or any State, or pretending to be such officer, or assuming to exercise such authority, shall deny or abridge to any citizen of the United States the right to vote," &c.

The presiding officer [Mitchell] ruled the amendment out of order, the first part of it having already been voted upon by the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the Senate had a right to move to strike out certain words and insert others in another part of the section. He appealed from the decision of the Chair. After some discussion Mr. Thurman withdrew the appeal, and Mr. CHRISTIANCY modified his amendment so as to come within the ruling of the Chair, and it was rejected, yeas 16, nays 25.

The second section of the bill as reported by the committee was then agreed to.

The committee reported a third section of the bill, as follows. That whenever by or under authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory or the laws of the United States any act shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission of any person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, proceeding from race, color or previous condition of servitude of such citizen, be deemed and be held as a performance in law of such act, and of due performance by such person or officer of his duty in the premises, and the persons offering and failing as aforesaid and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act, and as if such person or officer had done his duty in the premises, and any Judge, Inspector, or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the lawful vote of any citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen so having offered and failed to perform as aforesaid, upon presentation by him of his affidavit stating that he had a right to qualify as a voter, and such offer and failure and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such officer or person from performing such act by reason of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action in the case with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. WHYTE said he would say, with great respect to the intelligence of the Chairman and members of the Judiciary Committee, that the ingenuity of man could not devise a scheme for the perpetration of frauds more perfectly than this section did. Such a provision as this was unwise and impolitic. Here was a provision of law intended to set at naught and nullify the registration acts of every State in this Union. Was it possible that such legislation as this could go forth from a Senate full of intelligent lawyers, to be piddled again by the astute judges of the Supreme Court? He appealed to Senators not to be guided by party feeling, but to legislate justly for the protection of all men.

The question being on agreeing to the section as reported by the Committee, Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment providing that if any person so offering such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and conviction thereof before any district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction, shall be punished as in other cases of perjury.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the statutes of the United States already defined the crime of perjury, and provided for its punishment. The Committee on Judiciary did not think it necessary to re-enact the statutes in regard to perjury in this bill. He [Edmunds] denied that the bill interfered with the registration laws of States. It was calculated to perfect them, and give every citizen the right to vote, and provided that where any voter offered to do what the registration laws required and was prevented from doing so, he should have the right to vote the same as if he had been registered.

Mr. MORTON said he would be very glad to agree with the committee in regard to this second section, but he had great doubt as to the constitutionality of it. The colored people were entitled to vote upon precisely the same terms and conditions as anybody else, but they were not exempt from the same conditions precedent to voting as required of others. He doubted the right of Congress to say that colored men could vote, though they were not registered. Congress had a right to punish registering officers for refusing to register them on account of color, but a State had a right to require that every voter should be registered. In his opinion, it was not competent for Congress to override the State laws in regard to registration.

Mr. EDMUNDS argued that registration was for the purpose of securing the right to every man to cast his ballot. The third section to be done was to cure the colored man of equal rights, and if registering officers excluded him from doing what the State law required on account of his color, they should be punished and a remedy must be provided for him.

Mr. MORTON said he was anxious to have the law pass, and he was anxious to have it in such a manner that it should not be subject to future doubts. He argued that so far as all the conditions of voting were concerned, they were left to the State, but all State laws must apply to the black man and the white man alike.

Mr. THURMAN spoke in opposition to the third section of the bill, and said it was a plain, bold attempt to alter the election laws of the States. If Congress had a right to alter or amend a State election law, they had a right to repeal any such law in any State, upon the pretext that it interfered with the right of colored men to vote. He denied that it was appropriate legislation to enforce the Fifteenth amendment by changing election laws in States. The bill was made to apply to every election, from that for President down to the most trifling election in the humblest hamlet in the land. By it Congress proposed, to change perfectly constitutional and valid laws enacted by the people of a State. The passage of this bill would be simply saying to the States that they had no rights which Congress was bound to respect.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked if it was not like the State laws in many States.

Mr. THURMAN supposed it was. The right to pass these laws belongs to the State, and not to Congress. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

The amendment of Mr. Merrimon was rejected—yeas 16, nays 21, Mr. Booth voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved an amendment to the third section so as to provide that the section shall not apply in any State where, by the laws of such State, no person of any race or color shall be allowed to vote without being previously actually registered. Rejected.

The section as reported by the committee was then agreed to.

The fourth section of the bill, which provides that if any person by force, bribery, threats or intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, prevent or obstruct or combine to hinder, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required by law to be done to *qualify* him to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall for every such offense pay $500 to the person aggrieved, and also be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than $500 or imprisoned not less than one month or more than one year, was agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON substituted an amendment to the third section: *Provided*, that if any person so making and or sending such affidavit shall wilfully and contrary to his oath in that behalf state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall on conviction be liable to the penalties provided in section 5,392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in committee were agreed to. The bill passed a third time and passed, yeas 25, nays 13.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and also on its amendments to the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, and agreed to conferences on those bills asked for by House of Representatives, Messrs. Windom, Logan and Dawes were appointed conferees on part of committee on the former bill, and Messrs. Sargent, Cragin and Withers on the latter. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eleven o'clock and immediately went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill. After rejecting the amendment increasing to $750,000 the appropriation of $250,000 for the continuation of the work on the State, War and Navy Department buildings the committee rose and the session of yesterday formally closed and that of to-day began.

Mr. HOUSE, from the Committee on Elections, called up the Idaho contested election case and reported, the unanimous recommendation of the committee that W. Bennett, the sitting delegate, and declaring S. S. Finn entitled to the seat, which was agreed to and Mr. Finn sworn in.

Mr. HARRIS, from the same committee, reported a unanimous resolution declaring Joseph R. Rainey, the sitting member, entitled to a seat from the fifth district, South Carolina, which was adopted; also the same report in the case of H. B. Strait, from the Second district of Minnesota, which was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill. On reaching the paragraph appropriating $25,000 for the completion of the Custom House and Postoffice at Port Huron, Mich., Mr. CONGER moved to strike out the appropriating $10,000 for furnishing the same. Adopted.

The Committee finished consideration of the paragraphs making appropriations for public buildings, and passed on to those making appropriations for light houses, buoys, &c.

Mr. STONE offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for lighting and buoyage of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers from $120,000 to $150,000. Adopted.

The item for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, appropriating $813,000, besides $25,000 for one month's pay to employes recently furloughed and finally discharged permanently from that bureau, was passed without amendment.

Mr. MONEY offered an amendment reappropriating the unexpended balances for the expenses of the extended United States and Mexican Claims Commission and for a testimonial to one month's pay to Edward Thornton, who has refused to receive any salary for his services. Adopted.

The item for coast survey was passed without any important amendment. Items for miscellaneous objects were passed as follows: Paper, engraving, &c., for national currency, $175,003; transportation of bonds, &c., $25,000; propagation of food fishes, $30,000; signal service $300,003.

Mr. HANCOCK offered an amendment appropriating $45,000 for completing the military telegraph between Fort Brown, on the Texas frontier, &c. After debate the amendment was agreed to.

Other items were passed, as follows: For Leavenworth military prison, $62,000; for Hayden geological survey, $65,000; for Powell's survey of the Colorado, $30,000.

At the hour for voting which would leave House took a recess till eight o'clock, after notice by Mr. RANDALL that he would press the bill to a vote to-night.

A question having risen whether there should be a session to-morrow, Mr. RANDALL stated his opinion that the session would be necessary, as the Speaker *pro tem.* would be absent next week, and it would be necessary to elect another speaker *pro tem.* in his absence.

The Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill were then taken up, and a Committee of Conference ordered. Messrs. Blount, Whitthorne and Hale were appointed on the part of the House.

EVENING SESSION.

Consideration of the Sunday Civil bill was resumed in Committee of the whole. On motion of Mr. BANNING the item of $50,000 for completing Wheeler's geographical survey of the territory west of the one hundredth meridian.

Against the opposition of the Appropriation Committee, an item of $14,000 was inserted for Professor Jenney's survey of the Black Hills.

A number of amendments were offered and rejected, and the committee at 11:20 rose, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House.

All the amendments on which separate votes were not asked were agreed to in bulk. The first amendment on which a separate vote was taken by yeas and nays was that offered by Mr. Lamar, to strike out of the bill the clause repealing the laws in relation to registration of voters and appointment of supervisors of elections and deputy and special deputy marshals. The amendment was rejected, yeas 56, nay 92.

Mr. Mutchler's amendment striking out the provision reducing the pay of printers at the Government Printing Office was agreed to without yeas and nays.

The amendment offered by Mr. Vance, of Ohio, to have the public printing done under contract and by the lowest bidder was also agreed to without yeas and nays.

The amendment offered by Mr. Randall for an advance by the Treasury of the money necessary to pay interest on the 3-65 District bonds was also agreed to without yeas and nays.

The next amendment on which a separate vote was asked was the one striking out of the bill an item of $25,000 for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States. The amendment was rejected by a *viva voce* vote, but Mr. CONGER insisted on a vote by yeas and nays, in order to have a record, and on that vote the amendment was again rejected, ayes 73, nays 79, all the Republicans and many of the Democrats voting in the negative.

Mr. Sayler's amendment increasing the item for the Cincinnati Postoffice from $200,000 to $300,000 was rejected.

The next amendment on which a vote was taken by yeas and nays was the one increasing the item for lights on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers from $120,000 to $150,000. A vote was being taken at two o'clock, when the House proceeded, with a postponement of the Census bill, in session late enough to pass the bill.

James C. Reed, Author of the "Favo" Dispatches.

NEW YORK, June 23.—James C. Reed publishes a letter to-day, announcing himself as the author of the famous "Favo" dispatch to Josiah Caldwell, and states that in sending it he used the ordinary business key word from a motive of economy, not secrecy. "Favo" being the code word for the name and address of Reed & Caldwell. Mr. Reed says he does not know how Blaine learned Caldwell had cabled the Judiciary Committee, but he learns now for the first time of his origin. Reed says three years ago he was Caldwell's confidential clerk, but to-day is simply his friend.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania Democracy Not Harmonious.

A Lively Row at St. Louis Predicted.

Judge Davis Still in the Field.

Mr. Blaine's Condition Unimproved.

Office-Seekers' Raid on Mr. Morrill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1876.

The Rival Clans of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

From the indications, it is likely that there will be more inharmonious action in the Pennsylvania delegation at St. Louis than at Cincinnati. Messrs. Wallace and Randall are expected to be at counter purposes all the time.

Judge Davis.

There is no authority for the statement that Justice Davis had written a letter declining to allow his name to go before the St. Louis Convention. Judge Davis wrote a letter in which he said that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, but there was nothing in the letter to prevent him from accepting the nomination if it is tendered to him.

Mr. Blaine's Condition

was by no means improved to-day. He remained in bed during most of the day, although his physicians advise his early departure from the city. It has not been decided that he is able to travel at present, nor where it would be best for him to go.

Morrill Already Sipping Official Sweets.

Senator Morrill, the new Secretary of the Treasury, is already having a taste of some of the sweets of official life. The news of his nomination was first brought to him in the marble room near the Senate chamber by a woman who, at the same time, thrust into his hand an application for an office in the Treasury Department, duly indorsed. Yesterday the pulling and hauling for offices was quite large. The office-hunting fiend is one of the greatest annoyances to which heads of departments are subjected, and consequently Secretary Morrill will properly decline to lose valuable time in listening to personal appeals.

Medical and Surgical History of the War.

The surgical volume of the second part of the medical and surgical history of the war is just published. This is in continuation of that valuable and elaborate treatise authorized by Congress in 1869 to be compiled in three parts, each part to consist of a medical and surgical volume. In 1871 the first part was printed, consisting of a medical volume containing the consolidated returns of the reports of sickness in the army during the war and a surgical volume containing injuries of the head, neck and chest that were specially reported, together with an appending containing reports of campaigns by medical officers. The second or second part, the surgical volume now issued, is contained the description of injuries of the trunk and limbs, while the accompanying medical volume will soon appear, will discuss the diseases that were the chief causes of mortality among the troops. In the third part these discussions will be continued from the wounded, and the subjects of hospital construction and medical supplies will be considered, and in the surgical volume the immediate transportation and care of the wounded after battle. The surgical volume of the second part, just issued, is a quarto of over one thousand pages, profusely illustrated by plates and wood cuts. It has been approved so acceptable to the profession throughout the country that Congress has ordered a second edition to be printed.

Democratic Congressional Prospects.

There has been considerable wire-pulling amongst the Democratic politicians here in the interests of the rival candidates for the nomination at St. Louis. It is generally conceded that Thurman will not appear as a formidable candidate as his loss of power in his own State has left him of the most essential element of success, that is a united support at home. The impression here, supported by letters and telegrams from every part of the country, is that Tilden on the first ballot will poll by far the largest vote, and that himself, Hendricks or Hancock will head the Democratic ticket.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

The following is a complete list of the members of the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation to the National Convention at St. Louis, to assemble on Tuesday, June 27, 1876:

At large—William A. Wallace, Hester Clymer, A. H. Dill and H. M. North.

First district—George McGowan, W. M. Reilly.

Second district—John B Read, Thomas D. Pearce.

Third district—Samuel J. Randall, William McMullen.

Fourth district—W. V. McGrath, Henry Donahue.

Fifth district—John Fullerton, Frederick Gerker.

Sixth district—E. E. Monaghan, J. B. Rhodes.

Seventh district—George Ross, James B. Gotwald.

Eighth district—Amos B. Wauner, Evan Meshier.

Ninth district—W. Hayes Grier, J. L. Steinmetz.

Tenth district—William Mutchler, Thomas B. Metzer.

Eleventh district—David Lowry, A. G. Broadhead, Jr.

Twelfth district—H. B. Wright, James Corbett.

Thirteenth district—W. M. Randell, D. E. Nice.

Fourteenth district—George W. Ryan, George H. Spang.

Fifteenth district—R. A. Packer, W. H. Dimmick.

Sixteenth district—John B. Beck, George D. Jackson.

Seventeenth district—R. L. Johnson, E. L. Keer.

Eighteenth district—A. J. Fisher, John A. Magee.

Nineteenth district—F. E. Betzhoover, Thomas G. Nealy.

Twentieth district—A. C. Noyes, Thomas M. Otter.

Twenty-first district—Charles E. Boyle, Alexander Patton.

Twenty-second district—A. F. Keating, W. J. Brennan.

Twenty-third district—Malcolm Hay, Alex. G. Cochran.

Twenty-fourth district—W. B. Dunlap, J. A. Bentley.

Twenty-fifth district—Silas M. Clarke, H. U. Lee.

Twenty-sixth district—John T. Brady, James A. Stranahan.

Twenty-seventh district—Robert M. Cochrane, J. K. Thompson.

As already stated in these dispatches, the delegation, with Senator Wallace at their head, will leave Pittsburgh for St. Louis on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1876.

COLONEL H. H. MCCORMICK APPOINTED UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The President has nominated Henry H. McCormick United States District Attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania; Charles C. Waters, United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of Arkansas. Postmasters—Towner Schley, at Charlestown, W. Va.; Samuel Carson, at Washington, N. C.; Thomas Kylor, at Chattanooga.

The members of the last class who graduated at the Military Academy have been appointed second lieutenants.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT AGAIN ON THE WITNESS STAND.

The Judiciary Committee this morning examined Colonel Thomas A. Scott, through Mr. Knott, in relation to the Caldwell telegraph. He testified that he sent a dispatch to Josiah Caldwell on the 31st of May, thanking him for indorsing his evidence before the Committee. He knew nothing about the two messages sent to Caldwell from Philadelphia, excepting that a young man who said his name was Reed, representing himself as private secretary to Caldwell, called upon the witness and showed him a copy of the dispatch which he desired to send to Caldwell, which would cost about one hundred dollars in gold, and asked witness to aid in sending it. The witness declined to do it, and Reed said he would cut down the dispatch and send it himself. The dispatch alluded to was similar to the one received by Mr. Knott from Caldwell, but witness did not think it was in the exact words. His testimony is in harmony with the statements contained in Reed's letter in the New York *Herald* this morning. The witness had never seen Reed before that time, and only once since. The witness was a little suspicious about the dispatch which he himself received from Caldwell, and sent over to the telegraph office to have it verified, and there learned it was a genuine dispatch called from London. The witness knew nothing of Reed or his whereabouts except what he had stated. Witness identified his own signature to the letter containing the statement of this matter received by Knott on Wednesday last.

INVESTIGATION AS TO PENSION FRAUDS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions began this morning the examination of the charges against ex-Commissioner Van Aernam. Mr. Trevitt, Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, during Van Aernam's Commissionership, testified that he never knew or heard of any frauds while witness was in the office. Baker succeeded Van Aernam as Commissioner. Mr. Van Aernam read a statement setting forth that when he took charge of the pension office Hill, Van Mater and Chaney were attorneys for the administrators of very many of the claimants. He had no knowledge of any fraudulent practice by them, but learned since these investigations begun that there were irregularities. The effort to connect witness with any fraud was unjust.

THE ARMY TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH.

An order has been issued by General Sherman, providing that the Centennial anniversary of Independence of the United States will be observed by the army as follows: At each military post and camp provided with artillery and ammunition, a salute of thirteen guns will be fired at dawn, and also at the close of day, and a national salute will be fired at meridian. Post commanders will prescribe such additional inexpensive observances, such as parades, &c., as they may consider appropriate to the occasion. They may also, at their discretion, participate with their commands in any civic or military ceremonies taking place in the vicinity of their posts to which they may be invited.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreements of the Senate and House on the Postoffice Appropriation bill have held another prolonged meeting without arriving at a conclusion as to any of the principal points of difference.

GRANT, SHERMAN AND CAMERON VISIT HARRISBURG.

The President, accompanied by General Sherman and Secretary Cameron, left Washington to-day to make a brief visit to Harrisburg. The party will return on Monday.

ANOTHER TREASURY RESIGNATION.

Judge Burnham, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, tendered his resignation to take effect on the 1st proximo.

THE NEW SILVER BILL.

The substitute reported from the Senate Finance Committee for the so-called "Randall Silver bill," passed by the House on the 16th inst., consists of the first two sections of the Finance Committee's pending bill and the last two of the House bill. In brief, it provides for the coinage of silver dollars into 412½ grains of standard silver, and for issuing them as subsidiary coins in exchange for an equal amount of United States notes, to be permanently retained in the Treasury. The coin needed for this purpose is to be purchased in amounts not exceeding one million dollars at a time, at market rates, and finally the legal tender power of the trade dollar is abolished.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Mr. David A. Talmadge was examined to-day before the House Committee on Expenses in the State Department. Mr. Talmadge was the American Commissioner on the United States and Venezuela Mixed Commission which sat in Caracas in 1868, and which made awards in which Seth Driggs, of New York, was one of the parties interested. Mr. Driggs' story before the committee, some months ago, was that out of some $250,000 awarded to him by that commission, certificates for half the amount were without his consent handed over by his brother-in-law to William P. Murray, the brother-in-law of Stillwell, as American Commissioner, as a fee for legal services, although one of the rules of the commission was that no attorney should be allowed to appear before it, although Murray never did actually appear and never did perform any legal service in the matter. Driggs, in substance, in his direct testimony, relating the history of the Commission and the obstacles thrown in the way of its success by the Venezuelan Government, he was followed on the stand at great length by Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee. He admitted having handed over to Murray half of Seth Driggs' certificates, but explained that he did so under powers of attorney executed by Driggs to Murray, and by Murray to him. On being pressed for the reason why Driggs, who was entitled to the whole of the case, had not himself drawn and received for the certificates to which he was entitled, he said he supposed it was because neither Driggs nor Murray would trust each other. He confirmed Driggs' assertion to the effect that Murray had never appeared before the commission, but intimated his belief that Murray had performed legal services in preparing evidence in support of Driggs' claims. He replied more positively having ever received from Murray or from any of the claimants any of their certificates, and asserted that those certificates which he had received were powers of attorney from persons living in the United States he delivered to the parties in interest immediately after the return to this country. Subsequently, however, he had bought and sold and had various dealings in a large amount of these certificates. He admitted having employed Mr. Orth to appear for him before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but asserted that his sole interest was to have the action of the commission maintained and his own reputation, which had been assailed by the Venezuelan Government, vindicated. He denied, however, many of the statements of Mr. Orth in his testimony, particularly those in which Orth represented that he had gone to the State Department in relation to dividends on certificates held by Driggs, and that he had received certificates from Talmadge in compensation for his service, and that he had learned from Talmadge that there was the sum of $250,000 a large amount of those certificates. On all these points he contradicted Orth's testimony most positively, and asserted that the fee for his services which Talmadge paid from him was only $250 cash. He was examined at length as to whether John M. Machado, the umpire selected by the Mixed Commission, had not been nominated at his suggestion, and as a friend and agent of his. He explained their business relations, but denied any influence or partisanship in the selection of Machado. To-day Seth Driggs entered suit to recover $150,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by defendant refusing to deliver to him certificates for the amount of claims of plaintiff, adjudicated upon by the American and Venezuela Mixed Commission, in 1866.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire.

REMOVAL OF ALL DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS DEMANDED.

CONCORD, N. H., June 23.—Addresses have been presented to the Legislature, calling for the sweeping removal of all Democratic officials throughout the State. The subject is made the special order for next Wednesday.

In the House this morning N. G. Ordway, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives, made a statement denying in toto the charges which have appeared in print against his official honesty, and said he should go before the committee at Washington and defend himself.

Kentucky.

HAYES AND WHEELER INDORSED.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—At a mass meeting of Republicans to-night, the Hayes and Wheeler ticket was indorsed by the adoption of resolutions, and speeches by Governor Noyes, W. O. Bradley and General Harlan.

Ohio.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN TOLEDO

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 23.—The Hayes and Wheeler ratification meeting to-night was largely attended. The Opera House was filled to repletion. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Alphonso Hart, Hon. Jacob D. Cox, Major J. J. Swiggert, General John C. Lee and others. The speakers dwelt mainly upon the idea that the issues of the campaign were those of patriotism and reform, and that all other questions were mere side issues of minor consideration. To-morrow a number of citizens will attend a reception to be given Governor Hayes, without distinction of party, at his old home, Fremont.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Southwest winds, stationary temperature, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and falling barometer.

Goldsmith Maid trotted three heats against time yesterday afternoon, at Belmont Park,

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876.

THE political fences are unloading very rapidly. The mud has all dried up on the Republican side.

EX SECRETARY BRISTOW will be one of the speakers at the great Republican ratification meeting to be held in Cincinnati to-night.

"THE whole art of Government," says JEFFERSON, "consists in the art of being honest." The election of HAYES and WHEELER will prove that it is not one of the lost arts.

THE Washington *Star* is authority for the statement that Judge DAVIS has written a letter positively declining the use of his name before the National Democratic Convention. This, if true, is as it should be.

CONGRESSMAN COOK, of Georgia, illustrates the hollowness of the Democratic pretense of economy in the appropriation bills, by advocating the refunding of the cotton tax. It calls for sixty-two million dollars from the Treasury.

THE *Courier Journal* insists that TILDEN is "the salt of the Democratic party." "But if the salt hath lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under the feet of men."

HENDRICKS peremptorily declares that he will not accept the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination, should it be tendered him. This smashes a number of slates that have been formed with the Indiana Governor in the second place, with a view to the canvass in that State and Ohio.

AN enthusiastic Kentucky Democrat was the other day asked what he thought of TILDEN as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. "I think," said he, "that a man who could give BEECHER such a fight in the courts as TILDEN did is just the man for our party to nominate."

THE announcement, yesterday afternoon, that the President had nominated the Hon. HENRY H. MCCORMICK, of this city, as United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, created some surprise, from the fact that the public were not anticipating any change. The appointment, however, gives general satisfaction, as Mr. MCCORMICK is eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office, and is deserving of this recognition at the hands of the administration. He has been an active and effective worker in the ranks of the party ever since he had a vote. His first public position was that of a member of the House of Representatives from this county, in 1873. He was re-elected the following year, and was honored with the appointment of Speaker of the House—the duties of which he discharged with marked ability. On the death of the late Mr. SWOOPE, Mr. MCCORMICK's friends warmly pressed his claims for the position, and it was thought at one time, that he had actually received the appointment; but Mr. REED was finally chosen, after a very vigorous contest. We have no fault whatever to find with Mr. REED's conduct of the office, and bear willing testimony to his ability as a lawyer and his worth as a citizen. We know Mr. MCCORMICK well, and feel assured that he will make a most thorough and efficient officer. He stands high among his professional brethren, and has few if any superiors among the younger members of the bar. When the news of his appointment was received, he was visited by a large number of attorneys, and heartily congratulated. The selection is one which must commend itself as every way fitting and proper.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* makes a very handsome but deserved acknowledgement of the efficiency of the signal service, and of the wide-spread benefits growing out of the system to the farmer, the mariner, and other industrial classes. That paper says these benefits are "incalculable," and adds:

"Our Government, usually so chary about affording assistance to any scientific enterprise, has made a generous exception in the matter of weather—winds, cyclones, tides, etc.—and established a bureau, with branch offices all over the country, for its special study and record. Its weather bureau predicts the weather with confidence for three days in advance, and it is not too much to assert that at no remote period it will be able to prediacte of the seemingly fickle winds and clouds a week and even more with an accuracy born of intimate knowledge. By an admirable system of telegraphic lines that girdle our coast, a cyclone born in the Carribean sea is heralded in Maine three or four days in advance of its reaching that point, thus enabling sailing craft to seek a secure harbor, and it seems not improbable that the day is near at hand when ocean steamers will regulate their departures by the weather prognostications of the signal bureau. So the farmer, even now, in the harvest days, looks with anxiety to the utterances of the modern soothsayer, and measures the strokes of his scythe by his almanac."

And yet, in spite of the "incalculable" benefits thus conferred, at so comparatively slight a cost, the Democratic House of Representatives proposes to cut down the force of signal service men from 450 to 300, reduce the clerical force at headquarters, and abolish the School of Instruction at Fort Whipple. What does our contemporary think of this conspiracy of its party leaders for crippling one of the most valuable branches of the public service?

ANOTHER labor crisis in England appears to be imminent. The action taken a few weeks ago by the Secretaries of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association in accepting the twelve and one-half per cent. reduction has caused the greatest dissatisfaction, and they have been openly denounced as traitors. The feeling in Barnsley and neighborhood, Stockbridge and other collieries is so strong that an effort has been made to alter the government of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, and discover all connection with the Derbyshire miners, as shown by a circular received by the heads of the various lodges in Derbyshire, and in which the following points are prominent:

"First: We recommend that each lodge keeps its money. Second: That there be a central board of management to meet at certain periods. This, we think, would do away with the present council and committee meetings, and we believe it would also have the tendency of binding our members more closely together, in addition to saving a large amount of expense. As there are other very important matters, such as the Widows and Orphans' Fund, and the separation of us from Derbyshire, we request that each lodge will discuss these important matters, and send a representative to the general meeting."

Commenting on this condition of affairs, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"This may bring about another crisis in the relations between British trade unionists and the chiefs of their organizations. A very large secession from the association was expected at the time of the first reduction, and if it has taken place it may explain the new reduction of 12½ per cent. which is mentioned in the cable dispatches. The dullness in trade warranted the first reduction, but not the second one, which may have been thought of by the mine-owners only after they had seen disunion in the ranks of the workmen, and especially distrust, on their part, toward their leaders. A secession of the West Riding of Yorkshire will not believe the Secretary of their union, who has just written to all the lodges that 'they are on the eve of a terrible crisis,' and that 'there is not to be a strike.'"

THE current number of the *Atlantic Monthly* has an interesting article, based on the educational reports of last year, showing the condition of the Southern States as respects its schools and general educational facilities. In Arkansas, the whole free school system is paralyzed. According to the last report, the Superintendent could not even provide stationery for the preservation of the reports of other States, and the school teachers were paid in State scrip, which had depreciated to thirty-five cents on the dollar. In Mississippi the same style of payment now exists, the teachers being paid in warrants that are worth from nothing up to fifty cents on the dollar. Many of the schools are closed, and those that are open remain open but a few months in the year. Nothing is done for the education of woman, and one-half of the children of the State do not go to school at all. In Texas, education is struggling with all kinds of difficulties: "School houses are *rented* instead of being owned by the State, thus adding one-fourth to the school expenses; the one per cent. tax peculated and misapplied; free schools and private schools blended together; a multiplicity of school districts; no provision for the school organization of cities and towns as such, these being under the control of county officers." In Alabama, the diversion of the school moneys to defray the general expenses of the State has caused an almost entire paralysis of primary education. Georgia educational facilities are of a satisfactory character, but the common schools are running down. In North Carolina the State has not yet authorized local taxation for school purposes, and provision is sought to be made for them out of the State taxes with inadequate results.

Commenting on the significance of these facts, the Chicago *Tribune* pertinently says:

"It would be well for Southern readers if they would make a practical use of the lesson. Ignorance of the ballot cannot be overcome without common school education. The negro cannot be elevated to the full standard of citizenship without it. The Southern States as a whole cannot be peaceful, prosperous and happy without it."

THE CHINESE AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

There has been a great outcry among a certain class of people who seem to think that the doctrine of inalienable human rights covers every possible case that may arise in the administration of the Government looking towards the exclusion of the Chinese from American soil. They insist that the Declaration of Independence proclaims all men equal, and that any attempt to exclude the Chinese from our shores is a violation of the letter and spirit of that instrument.

What, pray, has the Declaration of Independence to do with it? The Chinese do not come here for the purpose of obtaining citizenship, nor with the object of taking any part in the Government. One or two Chinese here and there have declared their intentions to become citizens and have been naturalized; but they are notably exceptions, and the few instances in which this has been done go to prove the general rule that the great mass of Chinese immigrants have come here, not to enjoy citizenship and the equality of human rights, but to gather up a little money and get back, as soon as possible, to China. They are not a permanent part of the population, but mere encampers on the soil, here to-day and away to-morrow. They do not seek citizenship, and hold themselves aloof from all connection or affiliation with our people.

If these immigrants were applying for the benefits of citizenship, we presume the present naturalization laws would apply to them the same as to immigrants from other nations; and if the laws were held to be inapplicable to them, *then* the question might arise as to the equality of human rights and as to their claim to be included under the broad principles of the Declaration of Independence. But, as they have *not* been so held, and as every Chinese who has made application has been naturalized in due course of law, we submit that the Chinese are already enjoying all the rights to which they are entitled under the Declaration of Independence. There has been and there is no attempt to exclude them therefrom; and if they hold themselves aloof from the chance of such enjoyment, they furnish us the strongest possible argument against the further immigration of a class of people who care nothing for our form of government and fling back in our faces their chance of attaining to an equality of political rights.

The Chinese Question is not, in any sense, a question of political rights or of human equality, but a question of whether the Government can safely permit the continued immigration of a people who come here to maintain a separate existence and who refuse, persistently, to become a part of the American people. The question of immigration is one which is entirely within the control of Congress; and if Congress thinks that the public safety demands the expulsion of Chinese from the country, we see no good reason why our law making power should not be exercised for the public benefit. It is not a question of human rights but of public safety.

The Chinese immigration is made up of two classes. The first class consists of those who have means and intelligence, and the second class, which comprises nine-tenths of the whole lot, consists of coolies, who are hired out in China as bondsmen or serfs for a number of years, and deported criminals who are thus easily got out of the way at home. The allegation of Senator JONES, of Nevada, that the men are all thieves and the women all prostitutes, is hardly true in all its length and breadth, but as a general classification it is true of all or nearly all of those who are embraced in the second class.

The first class above alluded to accumulate property, build houses and are good citizens, who obey the laws and behave themselves with circumspection; but this class is very limited in numbers, and may very safely be exempted from any legislation on the subject. It is to the coolies and deported criminals, who constitute the great portion of the immigration, that attention is mainly directed; and if the Burlingame treaty permits the immigration of these dangerous classes, the Government cannot *be too fast* in taking steps for its abrogation.

We hold that no nation can safely permit the existence of another and totally different and distinct nation without its bounds. All who come to us from abroad must be homogeneous—capable of absorption in the general mass, and adaptable to all the changed circumstances of American citizenship. This the Chinese are not. They are a separate people, who maintain all the peculiarities of their own country, and hold themselves as distinct from the mass of the people surrounding them as if they were separated by an actual Chinese wall. They do not seek citizenship; they do not claim the possession of equal rights; they do not desire to become a part of the Government; they simply wish to stay a few years, gather up a few dollars, and return home to spend their accumulations. They have nothing in common with us, and they do not seek for anything but the chance to accumulate what will make them independent when they return home. It is hardly practicable, therefore, to claim for them the right they do not wish to exercise, and to set up on their behalf an equality to which they have no disposition to attain.

It is no interference with their natural rights to say to the Chinese Government, as our Government should do, "we have had more than enough of this immigration, and cannot permit its continuance." The fundamental immunity of these people, which no legislation is able to reach effectually, is a sufficient reason for their exclusion; and we agree with the Chinese immigration companies in urging that those now here should have a speedy exit homewards. Their presence here is a constant danger to the communities in which they live, and leaving out of view, altogether, their influence in unsettling the values of labor, which is, in itself, a very grave problem, they cannot with their loose ideas of morality and propriety, be permitted to build up here a State within a State, a nation within a nation, in which their own conceptions of right and wrong shall have full sway. Better to check this evil in time, than allow it to go headway; and hence the proposition to put a stop to it by the exercise of the treaty making power is, in our judgment, not only wise and prudent, in itself, but justifiable upon the highest grounds of national duty.

The attempt to lug in human rights and the Declaration of Independence into this connection is simply childish. To the Chinese who are here, the naturalization laws are open whenever they choose to avail themselves of the chance to become citizens; and if they do *not* so choose, there is no sound reason for permitting them to remain. Every right to which any human being can lay claim is open to them; and if they refuse to accept the offer, why should they be permitted to claim all the protection of citizenship without accepting any of its duties or burdens? No one has proposed to take away or withhold any right from them; and if they are excluded, henceforward, from the chance to encamp upon American soil, they will owe their exclusion to their incurable desire to build up a distinct Asiatic nation in the midst of a people who have no appreciation of Asiatic customs, and who have no desire to come in competition with Asiatic nastiness and the vices and degradation of heathenism.

Programme of Commencement Exercises at Allegheny College, Meadville.

Examinations, June 22, 23, 26, 27.
Conference visitors, June 22, 8 A. M.
Anniversary of Philo-Franklin Literary Society, June 24, 8 P. M.
Baccalaureate Sermon, by President Bugbee, June 25, 11 A. M.
Sermon before the Y. M. C. Association, by Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., Pittsburgh, June 25, 8 P. M.
Anniversary of Allegheny Literary Society, June 26, 8 P. M.
Anniversary of Ossoli Literary Society, June 27, 8 P. M.
Meeting of Board of Control, June 28, 10½ A. M.
Meeting of Board of Trustees, June 28, 2:30 P. M.
Alumni Annual Meeting, June 28, 4 P. M.
Alumni Anniversary and Address, by Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D. D., Iudia, ('58), June 28, 8 P. M.
Commencement, June 29, 9 A. M.

Hayes is the kind of man the Republicans will willingly follow as a leader. A man whose motto is, "Do your duty or be scalped;" and as there is nothing very entertaining about scalping our duty will be done.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Sea chairs" are the latest. Made of beach.

Cincinnati stands between St. Louis and Washington.

The *Post* tenders Hancock the strychnine of its support.

Hayes has resigned. He was the Comptroller of Chicago.

Bootblacking in New York is now done at so much a foot.

A school of electric whales has just been discovered in the North Pacific.

Never was grass greener than now, and never did children more keenly cry for it.

Bishop Haven is going to Liberia to look after the spiritual interests of the colored people there.

"Bitten by an alleged mad dog" is the mild way in which such an occurrence is put in Baltimore.

All that now is needed to set the Republican campaign fairly afoot is a head to hit on the other side.

A Minnesota Granger reports gathering forty-one pounds of 'hoppers with a scoop-net, in three hours.

St. Louis complains that its water is very bad, but that has nothing to do with the Democratic Convention.

The proprietor of a down-town restaurant who has large stakes in the business says things are overdone.

The shadow of coming events. The St. Louis market report shows an advance of two cents in the price of whisky.

The House of Representatives has tabled a bill providing that women shall be permitted to practice in the United States courts.

A citizen of Texas has gone to the Centennial with a large collection of snakes, but whether they are in his boots is not stated.

Carrier pigeons are being trained in some of the Eastern light houses to be used by pilots, who in an emergency can dispatch one back to land.

The Republican delegates' bills for lodging and meals at the Cincinnati hotels aggregated over $200,000—and, what's more, they paid them, too.

At Calais shafts are being driven downwards to the depth of 100 metres below the sea, in order practically to test the possibility of the channel tunnel.

Mr. Henry Distin, the great English musical instrument maker, is coming to the United States to establish a monster musical instrument factory.

Another quarterly two per cent. dividend has just been declared on the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad, which reduces to pay the interest on its bonds.

The press generally seems of the opinion that by reason of integrity, business qualifications, and sound financial ideas Mr. Morril is just the man for the Treasury.

The torchlight procession in New York on the night of July 3, it is expected, will excel anything of the description that has ever been seen in the United States.

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." The Chinese are sending students to Berlin to learn the art of war and to study the military system of Germany.

There is a temporary lull in politics. The other fellows can't storm at our man, because he is unassailable, and we can't storm at their man, because we don't know who he is.

The movement of wheat toward the seaboard is so light as to have reduced the rates by canal from Buffalo to New York to the before unheard-of low rate of 5½ cents per bushel.

There is a leader in the Mexican revolution called Reiza. He says that he is fighting to restore "God to Mexico." He has a very large and active harem, in which are kept ten beautiful girls.

There is a man in Boston who has doubled his contributions to benevolent societies, giving as a reason therefor that the times are hard and a great many people can't give anything. Where's Barnum?

It is now positively declared that the disease which is desolating Mesopotamia is the veritable plague. Its ravages have decreased with a rise of temperature, which is said to prove conclusively the nature of the malady.

An Irish member of the English House of Commons, speaking recently upon Irish taxation, excitedly asked "What are the national beverages of England?" He answered his own question by exclaiming Beef and beer."

The Colombian Government is much interested in a new route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and it is to be surveyed by Mr. Cogorza, who discovered it at his own expense. It is claimed that no locking is required.

The Connecticut House of Representatives has passed, by a vote of 106 to 70, a bill allowing women over twenty-one years of age, who own property to the amount of $500, to vote in the school, borough and town elections.

It is an old saying that there never was a will drawn up that a coach and four could not be driven through it. The will of Stearns, the Boston millionaire, is likely to prove no exception, and the vast amount at issue will make it the more earnestly contested.

The English sparrows in New York are learning bad habits. They have lately discovered the seed boxes in the cages of canaries hung in the windows of the houses near the parks and manage to abstract the lion's share of the poor canaries' provender.

The United States Senate proposes to take legislative steps to stop the wholesale plundering of telegraph offices by committees of Congress in order to make political capital for one party or another. It is now unsafe for a citizen to use the telegraph for business which he wants to keep to himself.

PERSONAL.

The oldest postmaster in the United States, "Uncle" Daniel Curtis, died a few days ago at his home in North Dorset, Vermont, aged eighty-seven years. He was appointed by General Jackson.

The Jews of Rome recently gave a proof of their appreciation of the benefits conferred on their race by King Victor Emmanuel's Government by a special thanksgiving service on the occasion of his birthday.

The local photographers in Columbus, Ohio, who are so fortunate as to possess photographs or negatives of Governor Hayes, are reaping a rich profit from orders, which have been pouring in much faster than they can be filled.

The officer in the navy whose improper conduct was the motive of the recent suicide of Mrs. Smith, wife of Commander Smith, was placed in Coventry by his fellow-officers and compelled to tender his resignation. He was attached to the monitor Ajax.

A few days since a lady in Howard county, Wis., killed a ferocious timber wolf by choking it to death with her hands. She was two miles away from home, and alone, when it attacked her, but when it was fully dead she shouldered it and carried it home, saying it in triumph at her husband's feet.

A letter of Oliver Cromwell brought £50 at a recent London auction, while Queen Elizabeth's autograph to Henry IV. of France assuring him of her continued good faith sold for only £39, and Martin Luther for £14. George Washington, however, took the lead of all, an interesting letter of his on the political state of America selling for £95.

The daughter of the Sheriff of Waupaca, Wis., while playing croquet in the jail-yard the other day, noticed a prisoner who had just escaped from the jail attempting to pass boldly by, and raising cop-stick brought it down upon the top of his head with such force as to stun him and to render his recapture an easy matter.

Rose Eytinge, the actress, contradicts over her own signature the charges against her husband, Colonel George H. Butler, printed in the New York *Sun* of Tuesday last. She says the charges were false as they were cruel, and no journalist in America would have printed them except Charles A. Dana, of the *Sun*.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* speaks of "a well-known female literary fraud who has for many years infested this city. She is a Southerner by birth, and one of those waifs thrown upon the North by the close of the war. She is respectably connected and a widow; has a daughter who sighs for a better life, but is held down by her mother. This two-pair-back practice is a constant confidence game. Their plan is to find wealthy Southerners, and write them affecting letters recounting the heroic deeds of members of their family, and telling of their own needy circumstances, how poor they are, and compelled to eat the bread of Northern charity. These letters rarely fail. The woman herself is a bloat, the effects of drinking, but she represents her appearance as a result of inflammatory rheumatism. Yet, with every incentive to honest action, and with talents which, if rightly used, should bring an honorable competency, this miserable creature uses the money thus obtained in riotous living. The daughter has been offered a home by relatives, but clings to her mother with a love worthy of a better woman. Many newspaper men in this city have been sold by this couple." This cannot, surely, be Madame Le Vert and her daughter Octavia?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By George Bancroft. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. In six volumes.

Since we noticed this neat Centennial edition of Bancroft's history of the United States, when we received the second volume, we have been favored with the first of the series. For forty years this distinguished author has been engaged in this work, and it is something more than an authority, and is worthy to be regarded as a classic in the English language, at least, for its purity and high toned style. The work bears the evidence of the patient industry of the author, and shows that every part is the result of careful preparation. Its convenient size, duodecimo, legible type, and clear paper, and low price per volume, renders it very desirable for library purposes. Mr. Bancroft has thoroughly revised this edition, and every controverted statement has been tested and diligent care used to make the work perfectly accurate.

The history opens with the discovery of the Continent down to the great rebellion in Virginia in 1667. It gives the government of the French settlers and the government of the Spanish and the English dynasty. Volume three, embracing a period from 1748–63, presents the Epoch First of the American Revolution, and the overthrow of the European Colonial system. In the Fourth volume Epoch Second is continued, showing how Great Britain estranged America. This is a period of peculiar interest, 1763–1774. Two more volumes will complete this grand historical work. The publishers deserve a wide sale for their progressive spirit.

THE TWO BARBARAS. By Grace Mortimer, author of "Bosom Foes," etc. Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York. For sale by Nevin & Birch, Pittsburgh.

This is a story of thrilling interest. The plot is extensive, and remarkable for its diversity. All the characters are strongly drawn, and tend to keep the mind of the reader severely taxed to keep pace with its dramatic power. The reader will be entertained from the beginning to the close. It must be read to comprehend its characteristic features.

POETRY FOR HOME AND SCHOOL. Selected and arranged by Anna C. Brackett and Ida M. Elliot. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The object to be attained by the compilers of this book is commendable, and is designed to meet the practical wants of the school room. The poems selected have been tested by public opinion and are admirably adapted to bring forward young minds to love and study the poets. The selections show careful and patient labor, and fine taste and culture.

ON FERMENTATION. By P. Schutzonberger, Director at the Chemical Laboratory at the Sorbonne. With twenty-eight illustrations. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is an admirable volume of the "International Scientific Series," in which the laws of fermentation are presented, and also the history and literature of the science. The subject, however, has caused a diversity of views. The work is divided into two books—the first treats of Fermention due to Cellular Organism, or Direct Fermentations; the second Albuminous Substances—Soluble or Indirect Ferments—Origin of Ferments. The various kinds of ferment-fungi, and their peculiar action and methods of reproduction; and their relations to the fungi which produce epidemic diseases, furnish interesting food for thought, and the general reader will be greatly benefitted. We think, however, that neither animal nor vegetable life comes from any other source than that which is "after its kind." Upon the whole it is a valuable treatise.

THE CREW OF THE DOLPHIN. By Hesba Stretton. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

It belongs to that class of books which awakens the tenderest sympathies of our better nature. It is a story of a shipwreck, and illustrates the avarice of ship owners in not providing seaworthy vessels. The son of the owner of the Dolphin was on board when the vessel was lost, and he learned lessons that gave character and action to his after-life. It is a story of instruction, as well as one of interest. The book is beautifully printed on tinted paper, and is of the "Saunterer's" size, compact and handy.

FERE, YET FORGING THEIR OWN CHAINS. By C. M. Cornwall. Published by Dodd-Mead & Co., New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

A readable story, and many will regard it as one of especial merit. It gives some pictures of strikes and trades-unions, with moral lessons that are likely to be accomplish good. The author is a forcible writer, and seems well at home in dealing with the characteristics of the chief characters. It is likely to be a popular story and have a wide sale.

THE OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK TO PHILADELPHIA. By Thompson Westcott, author of Life of "John Fitch," etc. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This guide is what it is claimed—a complete handbook of Philadelphia for strangers and citizens. It contains just the kind of information persons need who visit Philadelphia, and even to citizens it will be useful. The convenient size, excellent arrangement of the matter, and beautiful illustrations make it a very desirable book. Persons visiting the Centennial Exposition will find it just what they want, and a book full of valuable information, and sold at a low rate.

A PARAGRAPH HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Edward Abbott. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a very useful little book, especially these "Centennial" times, as it gives information pertinent to the event, embracing the period of 1750 to the close of the Revolutionary War. The arrangement of the work in paragraph form with year, makes it handy for every day use. The Appendix and Index will be found useful.

REVOLUTIONARY TIMES: Sketches of our Country, Its People and Their Ways, One Hundred Years Ago. By Edward Abbott. Published by Roberts. For sale by Weldin.

This manual is just the thing for the times, and contains material which is invaluable for writers and speakers. It gives a fine picture of the actual condition of the country and its inhabitants at the beginning of the century. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of the day. It is elegantly printed and bound.

ISMAEL; or in the Depths. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. With Portrait. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenney & Co., Pittsburgh.

This story just published in book form was written for the New York *Ledger*, under the name of "Ismael Main; or, Out of the Depths." Mrs. Southworth, in her preface to "Ismael," says: This story, in book form, has been called for by thousands during several years past, but the author has reserved it until 1876, as her contribution to the Centennial, not only because she considers it to be her very best work, but because it is peculiarly a National Novel, being founded on the life and career of one of the noblest of our countrymen, who really lived, suffered toiled and triumphed in this land; one whose inspirations of wisdom and goodness were drawn from the examples of the heroic warriors and statesmen of the Revolution, and who, having, by his own energy, risen from the deepest obscurity to the highest fame, became in himself an illustration of the elevating influences of our republican institutions.

THE PRIME MINISTER. By Anthony Trollope. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

This is a story in Mr. Trollope's best vein. His style is taking, and both plot and characters command the attention of the reader to the end. He has become quite a favorite with readers of fiction, and "The Prime Minister" is likely to enhance his good name.

PAPER MONEY INFLATION IN FRANCE: How It Came, What It Brought and How It Ended. By Andrew D. White. Published by D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a treatise, in pamphlet form, read before a number of Congressmen of both parties, and before the Union League Club, at New York. It gives the memorable history of the financial embarrassment in France, beginning 1789. It will serve as a beacon light on the financial problem in this country.

BOTANY. By J. D. Hooker, C. B., F. R. S. Published by Appleton's. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is number seven of the Science Primers, edited by Professors Huxley, Roscoe and Balfour Stuart. In the short space of 100 pages a vast amount of the science of Botany is comprised. These Primers are without a rival for teaching young persons science.

LORING'S TALES OF THE DAY. By Louisa M. Alcott. Published by Loring, Boston, and for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co.

"Kitty's Class Day." "Aunt Kipp." "Psyche's Art," with six illustrations comprise this book in paper covers. These stories are fine specimens of Miss Alcott's inimitable style.

WASHINGTON AND HIS MEN, second series of the Legends of the American Revolution of 1776, by George Lippard, in paper covers. Published by the Peterson's, Philadelphia, and for sale by Weldin & Co.

The battles and battle men of the Revolution are brought to light, and painted before us, so that we can look upon every feature of the perilous times of "1776." Of all the American authors, poets or novelists, living or dead, it is said Lippard comes nearest to the painter, so perfect and powerful are his descriptions.

FILE No. 113. By Emile Gaboriau, author of "The Clique of Gold," "Other People's Money," Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a lively story of French life, and is highly colored, and has created a sensation wherever it has appeared. It is regarded as one of Gaboriau's best stories.

INSECTS AS MIMICS, Part nine of Half Hour Recreations in Natural History. By A. S. Packard, Jr. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, and for sale by Nevin & Birch, Pittsburgh.

This serial is interesting and instructive.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
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JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
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WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
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NEW GOODS,
Nos. 165,
New Novelties Arriving Daily in
NEW DRESS GOODS.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, special bargains in a large assortment of new
SUMMER PLAIDS,
Extra good value. At 15, 18½, 22 and 25c, choice variety entirely new styles Summer Plaids, extra good bargains. At 25c, a new line of
CASHMERE PLAIDS,
Worth 37½c. At 25, 31, 35 and 37½c, beautiful assortment of cloth shades in new
DAMASSE DRESS GOODS.
At 40, 45 and 50c, Brocaded Pongee
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Special bargains. At 35, 45, 50c and up to $1 50, fine
COLORED CASHMERES,
Newest shades. At 20c to $1, all grades in
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BLACK HERNANIS,
From 5c per yard to $2, and a fine assortment of cloth shades in
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And Balzarines, plain and checked, from 25c to $2 50 per yard, special bargains. Extra good value in Black and
COLORED SILKS.
Every grade in our department will be found fully 25 per cent. less than usual prices.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
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Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henriette Cloths.
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A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
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James Caldwell & Co.,
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SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
For Ladies Bound to the Centennial.
Novelties in Suits, Costumes,
Traveling Wraps and Children's Wear.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis and Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
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167 and 169 Fed
Ladies and Misses'
LINEN SUITS
Received daily, and fresh goods on every counter. At $2 and upwards, Ladies' Plain Linen and
GRASS CLOTH SUITS.
At $4 50 and upwards, a very choice assortment of Ladies' Braided and Embroidered Linen
SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.
Also, Lace and Embroidery Trimmed Suits at much less than usual prices. Full lines for Misses and Children, all sizes, in Plain, Braided and Embroidered.
LADIES' SUITS
And Overdresses made of latest Summer materials in Plaid and Brocaded Goods, Hernanis and Grenadines, at our usual lowest prices. Special attention given to Suits, &c., made to order, and to
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In White Goods, special bargains are offered in Plain, Corded, Figured, Checked and
STRIPED PIQUES,
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SWISSES, TARLATAINES,
Tucked and Puffed Muslins, &c. A beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses' plain and fancy.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
These goods are of Eastern and home manufacture, and guaranteed best of Muslin and well made in every particular. Ladies and Misses' Gauze Underwear. Ladies and Misses' Waists, Skirts.
TOILET DRESSES.
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BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and boys, at less than usual prices.
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MARKET
Call the attention of the Trade to their
WHITE
Quilts, Counterpanes, Linen G
Netts, Embroideries, Laces, La
Dress Silks, Black Cashmeres
mestic Dress Goods, in great v
asols, Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Co
MILLINERY, STRAW
Every Department replenish
WHOLESALE
MERCHANT TAILORS.
ACCEPT THIS INVITATION

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 23, 1876.

The money market was quiet and unchanged to-day, being devoid of features her than those which have already received ample notice in this column. oney is easy at former rates with a rather ht volume of prime commercial paper ering. Exchange is still a little scarce trules about at par in transactions between bankers. Fractional currency and ver are still scarce but the stringency in t respect is somewhat relieved by the pectation of steps on the part of the Govment to ameliorate matters in this reect. The financial outlook is a very iet one and bankers have resigned themves to the prospect of rather dull business for some time to come.

—The comparative growth of banking erations in this country and in England a matter of considerable interest, and is t without important bearing on the ancial problems of the present time. timates have recently been published ncerning the aggregate capital and liabis of the 6,000 banks of the United States m which it is shown that the total habis of the national banks are $1,685,000,- , while those of private banks, savings titutions, trust companies and State ks are $2,080,000,000. Of the total numr of banks 2,118 are national banks, 907 te banks, 166 savings banks and 2,375 vate banks. The total volume of bank-liabilities in 1850 are put at $850,000,000, that the United States has more than adrupled its volume of banking operaas since that date.

'or comparing the growth of the banks of eat Britain we take the reports of Mr. grave for 1871; of Mr. T. B. Moxon, of ck-port, for 1873; and of Mr. John Dun,of arrington, for 1874. From the first of these orts we have $3,310,000,000 as the aggre e for 1871, while the others give $3,660,- ,000 for 1873, and $3,910,000,000 for 1874 hus appears that the liabilities of the iking system of Great Britain are three nes as large as in 1850, when Mr. Newrch estimated them at 250,000,000 sterl- ,or $1,300,000,000. Comparing the totals of two countries we find that while in 1850 volume of liabilities aggregated $2,150,- ,000, they now amount to $7,595,000,000 increase of about 250 per cent.

Views we take into consideration the t that in addition to the increase shown ve (besides the enlargement of banking rations on the Continent) there has n an increase of fully $25,000,000,000 in bended indebtedness of the world, h of governments and railways, it will seen how much greater a stock of coin is uired as a basis for this vast edifice of dit. But it is found that the total stock coin and bullion has only increased ut 100 per cent. during the period under sideration. It is hardly possible to h any other conclusion from these fig s than that it is this vastly increased igation to pay gold, together with the ative scarcity of gold, caused by the arding in Europe, that has increased its ue and caused a decline in the prices of mmodities.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says of the nge now going on from fractional ency to silver:

here are universal complaints of the rcity of small change, from which store pers suffer considerable inconvenience. A at many persons have lately so become ned to the fractional currency that they e learned to love it, though in reality the y little pieces of paper which we have n accustomed for fifteen years to circulate money are the most unlovable things of the d that the world has ever seen. Another rtion of the community take to the new ns with more than the ardor of their race, and when they get them in the way of inge hoard them up safes and old ocking. Thus rounding the stock of small nge and creating just the stringency of ich we are now complaining. The only sible remedy to th trouble is to listen the lemption of the whole fractional currency culation and thus remove the present inements to hoard the more attractive subtutes.

—The New York correspondent of the icago *Times* writes concerning the financial condition of the United States Governent:

Notwithstanding the hard times Uncle Sam loing well financially. He has reduced his btedness during the first eleven months the present fiscal year to the amount of ,360,864, against a reduction of only $12,898, for the corresponding period of the previous year, and this he has done by economiz, for the custom receipts are nearly ten milns less than they were in 1875, and sixty milns short of the aggregate in 1872. The falling off in imports on this account has led to articles on which the tariff bears most avily, while tea and coffee, which are free, ow no reduction since 1872. Fortunately d unexpectedly the internal revenue ipts have not only shown no decline but e increase since 1875. Nevertheless, alough Uncle Sam has been drawing his purse ings tighter as regards many and heavy deartment and miscellaneous expenditures, he has read of late of numerous cases like ordinary individuals he finds it easier pinch than to practice economy, the latter ng always hateful to generous souls. In sidering all things, his exchequer is in a tisfactory condition, however much less ures of the 1st of July may say to the conry.

—The following table shows the prices of old, Government bonds, railway stocks, c., at the various sessions of the New ork Stock Exchange during the day, for ished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 xth street:

June 23, 1876.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
ed 6s, 1881, reg.	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	112
S. 6's, 1881, coup.	121½	....	....	120⅝
's, 1881, new.....	120⅝	....	....	120⅝
's, 1867, registered	119	....	....	119
's, 1868, coupons	120⅝	....	....	120⅝
's, 1868, registered	119	....	....	119
's, 1881.....	124¼	....	....	124¼
40's, coupons	118⅝	....	....	118⅝
10's, registered	118	....	....	118
5's, 1881.....	104¾	....	....	104¾
ssouri 6's.....	97	....	....	97
ssouri 6's, coupons	97	....	....	97
ssouri 6's, 1867	97	....	....	97
ssouri 6's, 1868	97	....	....	97
tern Union Tel	67	67¼	67	67¼
ific Mail.....	....	....	....	....
mana.....	140	....	....	....
ney Express	90	....	....	....
ello-Fargo Express	90¾	....	....	....
n Express	74½	....	....	....
ited States Ex	74¾	....	....	....
w York Central	106	106⅛	106	106⅛
ie	18	....	....	18
higan Central	97¾	....	....	97¾
higan Southern	54¾	....	....	54¾
ago & Northwestern	42⅜	....	....	43¾
do preferred	66⅜	....	....	65⅝
k Island	....	....	109	....
rl-street Scrip	41¾	....	....	41¾
Do. preferred	71	71¼	....	70¾
ington	....	103	....	....
adelphia & E	....	135	....	....
& P. Telegraph	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices f leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock oard, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
ennsylvania Central	....	....	52¾
eading	44	....	....
nited Cos. of N. J.	120¾	....	....
itts. Titusville & Buff	9¾	9¾	....
ehigh Valley	58¾	59	....
Hegheny Valley	101	....	....
entral Transportation	47¾	48	....
C & St. L. m. b.	85	....	....

*Ex-dividend.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Money closed easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per nt. Customs receipts $239,000. Clearings 6,600,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed 2,000. Sterling exchange 485¾@487¾. Specie ngagements for to-morrow's steamers is 00,000 in gold coin.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opening at 112¾ and closing at 2. Borrowing rates 2@3 per cent. Loans also ade flat and 1@2 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds rm. State securities are quiet and unchanged. The stock market at the opening as ¼ per cent. higher for Ohio and Missi- pi and 1-8@¼ per cent. for Rock Island, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, Michigan Central and New Jersey Central; otherwise here were no changes. During first hour ew Jersey Central advanced 2 per cent., and e remainder of the list ¼@¾ per cent. The atter Western Union. Subsequently New ersey Central declined 1 per cent., and the reainder of the list ⅛@¾. Still later prices dvanced ⅛@3¾, the latter Northwestern pref- rred. During last hour the market was eady to strong. The Western Union Telegraph company has made a reduction in rates n a number of points in Delaware, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Cotton Exchange has ecided a committee to wait on the Western nion Company to personally request that a eduction of rates to Southern points be anted. Transactions at the Stock Exchange out 75,000 shares, of which 21,000 were estern Union, 11,000 Northwestern, 8,000 St. aul, 6,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 New Jersey entral. The following were the closing quoations:

STOCKS.	
. U. Telegraph	67¼
uicksilver	13
Do. preferred	35
acific Mail	25
ariposa	....
Do. preferred	10
dams Express	103¾
dams Express	103¾
merican Ex	58
. S. Express	75½
ew York Central	105¾
rie	15½
Do. preferred	18
rlem	135
Do. preferred	133
ehigh Valley	58¾
ake Shore	54¾
ouisiana	138
ake Shore	54¾
linois Central	97¾
levenand & Pitts	25¾
orthwestern	42½
Do. preferred	66⅝
C. & I	82¾
J. Central	92¾

GOVERNMENTS.	
S. coupons, 1881	120⅝
's, 1865, registered	117¾
's, 1865, new	120⅝
's, 1867	120⅝
's, 1868	124

STATE BONDS.	
nnessee, old	45
nnessee, new	27½
issouri 6's	107¾

LONDON, June 23, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is ¼ per cent., being ⅜@⅝ per cent. below the ank of England rate. Consols 94 5-16. United tates bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¼; do 1867, 106¼; 4-0's, 107¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities New York Central 98; Erie 12¾; do preferred 5.

PARIS, June 23.—Rentes 106 francs 82½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—United States bonds—ew 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Gold 112¾. Sight xchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium, terling exchange 500.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 23, 1876.

Business retained the characteristic features eviously noted to-day, and the changes calling for especial notice were quite slight. Grain was as flat as ever, even beyond the powers of description, and we note lower prices on corn. In produce there was a moderate trade, with eggs quite firm and an improved demand for choice grades of butter. Provisions were in good demand and firm, and late in the day an advance was made in hams to 14¾c. Groceries were fairly active, coffee being firm, and sugars selling freely, though without quotable change. We note an advance in Palermo lemons and a reduction in fish. In other respects the market moved steadily and without material alteration.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,688	Cheese, lbs	11,000
Corn, bus	1,185	Butter, pkgs	46
Wheat, bus	1,000	Bacon, lbs	5,000
Oats, bus	2,615	Hay, bales	65
Potatoes, bus	800		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The wholesale grain trade continues very flat, the natural tendency of the market toward stagnation being intensified by the small purchases of retail dealers to tide over quarter-day. Wheat is steady though quiet. We note a sale of 1 car Ohio red winter at $1 25. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 38@1 40; prime Indiana red winter at $1 36@1 37½; do Pennsylvania and Ohio red 1 28@1 28½; damaged and low grade do 90c@1 20; do Northwestern spring $1 25@1 30. Corn is very dull, and we lower our quotations somewhat. We note at sale of 1 car prime yellow shelled at 55c, which is an extreme price, and we hear of no transactions in mixed to-day without buyers. We quote shelled at 52@53c for prime yellow; 51@52c for high-mixed; 50@ 51c for low-mixed; We quote ear at 53@56c for prime yellow; 51@53c for mixed. Oats continued flat, and weak at above former quotations. We heard of sales of 1 car Ohio white at 35c; 1 car do at 34½c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 32@33c; white do 34@35c; Western white 36@37c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@81 00, as to quality. Rye is easy at 75@77c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Is steady and unchanged on prime grades. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1, white wheat flour $7 75 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 25@7 50; Minnesota, $7 50@8 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50 @9 00; red winter wheat flour inactive at $6 00 @6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c per bushel; oatmeal $5 75 per barrel; Rags $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 per barrel.

HAY—Continues weak and lifeless. We quote choice timothy at $18 00@18 50 per ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland and prairie $9 00@10 00.

STRAW—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $12 00@14 00 per ton; shorts and mixed feed $16@17; chop feed $15 00@16 00; chopped feed $20@22.

Country Produce.

BUTTER—There is a slightly improved demand noted for the choicest gilt-edged grades which are rather scarce, and 16@17c could be obtained for that quality, with some houses even naming 18c as a top price for such qualities. The bulk of receipts, however, are good to prime and lower grades, which are in over-supply, and selling accordingly. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 16@17c per lb; prime 14@15c; common to fair 10@12c. Canada—There is a steady and moderately active demand at former prices. We quote for choice new Ohio factory packed 16@17c; choice 7½@8c for good to prime; 5@7c for low grades.

EGGS—The supply was again light and the market though not quotably higher. Prices closed steady at 16@16½c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POULTRY—Old chickens are slow and dull at 6@6½c per lb; spring chickens 25@30c per pair; ducks 50@60c per pair; geese 75c@$1 per pair; turkeys 12½@15c per lb.

POTATOES—Old potatoes are sluggish, being nearly out of market, but quotably unchanged. Receipts are light and prices steady at 90@95c for prime peachblows; 80@85c for Peerless. Sales from store ruled at 1@15c for peachblows; 75@ 80c for Peerless. New potatoes were in limited supply and easy at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

VINEGAR—There is a steady trade at 18@20c per gallon for prime country stock; cider for best city makes.

Provisions.

There was an active demand for the leading staples of hog products and the market showed a constantly improving tendency, but other markets were a little off yesterday, but today's advices indicated a full recovery in values. No quotable change took place till late in the afternoon, when sales advanced to 14¼c, several bills being sold at that figure before the close of business. Receipts are moderate.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10c; clear do 10½c.

LIVE AND CURED MEATS—Hams were slightly higher later in the day, closing at 14¼c for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 16½@14½c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed were held at 8½@9c for prime yellow. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 16c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote primeleaf lard in tierces 10½@10¾c; in barrels 10¾c; in buckets 10¾c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 10¾c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 10¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cadies 11¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 11c ₱ lb; in 1-lb pails 12c ₱ lb; in 8-lb cans 12½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 2, at 80@85c. Linseed oil, raw, in quantities of 1 to 5 gallons, 60c; yellow 55c.

TALLOW—We quote the market steady with light business at $21 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote canadiers, city rendered, 8¾@9c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The jobbing business in staple groceries continues fairly active and satisfactory. Coffees continue firm and active, while sugars are selling freely at former prices. We note below an advance in Palermo lemons, the general tendency of the market for lemons and oranges being upward under the influence of a short supply. We note a reduction in fish. Present current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23½c	Standard A	10c
Choice Rio	21½c	Standard B	10c
Prime Rio	21½c	Do. extra C	9¾@9½c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	31½c	Franklin, E	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut loaf	11c
Rio, in papers	25½@26½c	Crushed	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23 @25½c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23 @26 c	Granulated	11c
Java, in papers	32½c	Good fair N. O	8½c
Java, in bulk	32 c	Fair do	8 c
Teas.		Prime do	9 c
Young Hyson	48@51 c	Choice fair do	9½c
Gunpowder	55c@	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial	30c@	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan	30c@	Strl'g ch. N. O	65c
Oolong	25c@	Fancy	82@90c
Fancy	1 00	Good	60c
Souchong	20c@	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Pearl	7½@8½c	Sugartops	60@62c
Silver gloss	8½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	7½@10½c	*Rice.*	
Spices.		Choice Carl'a	6¾@7¼c
Cloves	50 c	Patna	7 @7½c
Alspice	17 c	Rangoon	6½c
Cassia	33@35c	Singapore	6½@6¾c
Nutmegs	$1 25	Lower grades	5½@6c
Pepper	19@20 c	*Fish.*	
Soda.		Choice Carl'a	6¾@7¼c
Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c	Patna	7 @7½c
Bi-carb, in ₱ pkgs	5½c	Rangoon	6½c
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Dried Fruits.		Do. X. Y. Gilpy	3 70@3 75
Star, full w't	16@17 c	German mottled do	7½c
Stearine	13½c	California, ₱ box	4 25
Mould	11@12 c		

FISH—The market is moderatively active, at lower prices. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore do	22 00	Lake trout, h'f-bls	4 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Large George's	
Large No. 3 do	13 00	codfish, ₱ lb	5½c
Whitefish, do	5 75	Medium do	5 c
California salmon,		Boneless codfish	6½c
h'f-bbls	9 00	Halibut do	12½c
Labrador herring,		No. 1 herring, ₱ box	60 c
split, ₱ bbl	8 00	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Labr. do, h'f bbls	2 50	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40
Pickerel, h'f-bbls	3 50		

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in active demand. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 40; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 10½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants—Patras 6½c; Vostizzas 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marmot 15c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 50@6 00; Messina, ₱ box, $6 50. Oranges are firmer at $6 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum.

June 23.—The market was quiet and rather dull, with a slight falling off in crude, and about the same range for refined.

CRUDE—The market opened a little weak, the best bid for Conduit, Union and United being $7 00, with $7 06¾ asked. Afterward, United sold at $7 01¾@7 02½. Shipment $1 22½@7 23¾ with a quiet and rather easy feeling.

REFINED—The market was easier, in sympathy with crude, but there was no quotable change. We note standard white on the cars for Eastward shipment at 14½@15c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 12@ 13½c in car lots; 11¾@11¾c on barges for shipment to Richmond, New York delivery rules at 14½@15c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14½@14¾c for spot. Refined nurse rules at 14½c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 14½@14¾c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is dull and easy. We quote city-made at $1 15; country do at $1 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 23.—The outside rates of yesterday were paid to-day, closing strong, with a fair inquiry for export. Sales of 6,000 barrels refined at 15c and 5,500 barrels do in Philadelphia at 14¾c. Naphtha in bulk is quoted at 8¾c and 11¾@11¾c in shipping order; refined deposits 11¾@12c; naphtha 10¾@10¾c. At Baltimore refined rules at 14½c; at Philadelphia 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Market steady; standard white 14¾c; crude 8¾@10½c; cases 18¾c.

PARKER CITY, June 23.—Market dull and steady; United $2 01½@2 02½; shipment $2 22½@2 22¾.

TITUSVILLE, June 23.—Market opens firm; quoted at $2 18¾@2 20.

OIL CITY, June 23.—Market quiet but steady at $7 01¾ bid for United; $2 02½ asked; immediate shipment $2 20.

ROUSEVILLE, June 23.—Market quiet but firm at $2 20.

TILIOUTZ, June 23.—Market unchanged at $2 20.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 23.—Petroleum quiet and firm; crude 8¾c; refined 15c; cases 18¾@19c; naptha 9¾@9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Petroleum quiet; crude 10¾@11c; refined 14¾@14¾c.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Petroleum crude steady at 8¾@8¾c; refined firmer at 14¾@15c.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Refined petroleum 10¾ @11d; do spirits 8d.

ANTWERP, June 23.—Refined petroleum 19¾@ 20c.

BREMEN, June 23.—Refined petroleum 20¾ @21c.

ANTWERP, June 23.—Refined petroleum 20¾ @20¾c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

Refined Shipments A. V. R. & T.....Bbls. 661

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 23, 1876.

THE MARKET.

In the language of a dealer in live stock, "still not enough to 'chuckers' to-day." The stock on hand was light, either of cattle, sheep or hogs, and buyers, Eastern or local, were equally scarce.

There were heavy arrivals of cattle to-day, which up to three o'clock footed up 70 cars, all through shipments. In addition there were 19 cars through hogs. These are intended for next Monday's Eastern markets.

The pens are well cleaned up and few stock are left unsold. Prices, as will be seen by the sales made to-day, and which we annex, do not vary materially from those ruling yesterday.

We notice a sale of one milch cow and calf at $60 00. Other sales were reported both above and below this figure, as to qualities as milkers. Below we give the sales made to-day.

CATTLE.

Friday, June 23.—18 head, 21,350 lbs, $4 75; 1 cow and calf, $60; 5 Texas bulls, 5,720 lbs, $2 50; 8 head, 8,250 lbs, $4 37½.

HOGS.

Friday, June 23.—7 head, 1,630 lbs, $6 00; 47 head, 10,620 lbs, $6 00; 1 stag, 200 lbs, $5 25; 1 stag, 300 lbs, $5 00; 87 head, 23,070 lbs, $6 20; 56 head, 10,610 lbs, $6 00; 5 stags, 2,200 lbs, $5 00; 109 head, 25,900 lbs, $6 10; 61 head, 11,740 lbs, $6 05; 12 roughs, 1,140 lbs, $4 00; 87 head, 8,200 lbs, $5 80; 1 sow, 410 lbs, $5 00; 40 head, 7,880 lbs, $6 00; 6 head, — lbs, $6 00; 91 head, 21,210 lbs, $6 25; 150 head, 27,870 lbs, $6 10; 5 roughs, 1,740 lbs, $5 25; 120 head, 23,760 lbs, $6 10; 71 head, 14,110 lbs, $6 05; 30 head, 7,280 lbs, $6 20; 3 roughs, 1,070 lbs, $5 00; 2 roughs, 400 lbs, $5 00; 3 head, 880 lbs, $6 25; 63 head, 13,640 lbs, $6 00; 54 head, 10,670 lbs, $6 05; 45 head, 9,170 lbs, $5 95; 22 head, 5,640 lbs, $6 10.

SHEEP.

Friday, June 23.—220 head, 19,030 lbs, $4 80; 70 head, 9,340 lbs, $5 37; 194 head, 18,360 lbs, $4 60; 400 head, 37,750 lbs, $4 25.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 23.—Beeves—Receipts 1,220 head, making 5,570 head for four days, against 3,560 head for the same time last week. Demand moderate; trade dull and prices unchanged; a small bunch of Cherokees, 800 lbs, sold at $7 00.

Sheep—Receipts 3,120 head, making 10,330 head for four days, against 10,290 head for the same time last week. Good sheep scarce and highly wanted. Lambs barely steady at former quotations. Extra $6 25@6 50; ordinary to good lambs from at $7 50@9 50; prime and extra Jerseys $10 00@ 10 50.

Swine—Receipts 3,090 head, making 13,390 head for four days, against 10,630 head for the same time last week. None offered alive.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Cattle—Slow and lower; $5 20@5 55; bacon $5 40@5 65; butchers' $5 00@ 5 75.

Cattle—Slow and little doing, but not quotably changed.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Hogs dull; fair to good light and heavy $5 50@6 00.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 24, 1876.

The situation so far as the puddlers are concerned remains unchanged. They mills that came to an understanding are still running. There has been no additional recruits since our last. How long things will remain thus there is no way of finding out. The stock of good rerolled iron is getting low, but none of the receipts have been very much restricted since the first of the month. Buyers of the short iron are indifferent about selling, and have not the remotest idea of making concessions in order to effect sales. Finer is the metal will h a fixed price if you want to purchase, and which we annex, do not vary materially from those ruling yesterday.

We notice a sale of one milch cow and calf at $60 00. Other sales were reported both above and below this figure, as to qualities as milkers. Below we give the sales made to-day.

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 38, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 23, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30 025	59	94	N.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M..	29 853	86	45	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	29 850	73	54	W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.888 Highest thermom....90
Mean thermom ... 72.7 Lowest thermom....56

Drowned.

J. F. Wolf was drowned while bathing, last evening, in the Allegheny river, near the Clipper Boat House. The body has not yet been recovered.

Mr. D. M. Jenkins

Has in his Tea Store a thriving tea plant from China.

The shrub was sent by the young Chinaman, Chee Goe, formerly in Mr. Jenkins' employ.

Personal.

We are glad to learn that our friend, the celebrated dentist, Dr. G. W. Spencer, has returned from Philadelphia after two week's absence, and can be consulted at his office, 254 Penn avenue, on and after Monday next.

We Call Attention

to the advertisement on our first page for proposals to erect 200 coke ovens in the Connellsville region. This looks as if while other businesses are suffering that Connellsville coke business must be still in good shape, or parties would not be anxious to erect more ovens.

The College Journal.

The June number of the *College Journal*, issued by the students of the Western University, is a Centennial issue both in attractiveness of style and appropriateness of contents. It is the only college paper we know of that has issued a special Centennial number, and the young editors are to be congratulated on the result of their labors.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

The Commencement exercises of the Bishop Bowman Institute will be held in Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Bishop Kerfoot will preside, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman will deliver the annual address. The friends of the school and the public are cordially invited to attend. SM

Sunday School Normal Class

The thirteenth and closing session of the Union Sunday School Normal Class will be held on Tuesday evening next, 27th inst., in the Smithfield street M. E. Church. Topic: "The Weekday Work of the Sunday School Teacher." Leader, W. G. Mahaffey, Esq. At the close of the lesson drill the election officers for 1876-7 will take place. Each school *in the* county is requested to be *represented* by not less than three *delegates*.

Newspapers and Magazines.

Mr. W. W. Edgar, superintendent of Gildenfenney & Co.'s news depot, No. 69 Fifth avenue, sends us this week a bundle of samples of the choice literature with which their shelves and counters are so profusely supplied. They have the largest supply of novels in the city, as well as new books of more substantial character. As for pocketbooks, albums, ladies' fine stationery, photographs, stereoscopes and views, games and notions generally, their stock is not excelled in the city, and their prices will compare favorably with those of any dealer, here or elsewhere.

Floral Decorations at the Pennsylvania Female College.

The decorations which were so attractive at the Pennsylvania Female College were by the well known florists, J. R. & A. Murdoch, No. 112 Smithfield street. They embraced festooning of the chapel with wreaths, the draping of the columns with the national colors and evergreen wreathing, the floral mottoes "Via Trita, Via Tuta," "1876," two large rustic stands filled with plants, and the filling of the Memorial Vase with rare exotics. The firm always achieve success *in their decorations*, taste and artistic effects being characteristic.

Mount De Chantal.

At the commencement at Mount De Chantal Convent, Wheeling, the following Pittsburgh pupils are mentioned:

Miss Annie Brown, first premium in Rhetoric and Reading, Modern History and Christian Doctrine.

Miss Amelia Gleasenkamp, first premium in Orthography, second premium in Reading and Grammar.

Miss Lillie Wolf, first premium Orthography and Christian Doctrine, second premium in Reading and Arithmetic.

Miss Sarah O'Doherty, first premium for improvement in grammar and arithmetic, a premium for improvement in letter writing and penmanship.

Information Wanted.

John H. Armstsong left his home near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, on the 14th day of April, 1867, proposing to go toward Beaver, Pa., in search of employment. Since that time he has not been heard from. His age is fifty-one years, height about five feet inches, hair light and heavy grey beard; complexion light and had on when he left home a black cloth coat, black figured pants and black felt hat. Has several years experience as a workman in a paper mill, and would probably seek employment of that kind. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received and duly appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Amelia Armstrong, Canton, Stark counay, Ohio.

Fourth of July Notes

THE various Division Marshals of the grand demonstration in this city on the Fourth of July, are requested to meet this evening at eight o'clock in the office of City Clerk Morrow, Municipal Hall. As but a little over a week remains for work, it is to be hoped the Division Marshals will be in attendance, as business of importance will come before them.

AT an informal meeting, yesterday, of the Citizens' Committee on the Fourth of July celebration, the proposition to purchase only $750, worth of fire works was discussed. It was authoritatively stated that Wilkinsburgh had ordered $500 worth, McKeesport to the amount of $350, Brookville $300 and Steubenville $1,000. As compared with these figures Pittsburgh proposes but a poor show.

DISTRICT DEPUTY Grand Sachem Thomas Jones, of the Independent Order of Red Men, has issued a call to the brethren of the order in the following language: The various wigwams of the Independent Order of Red Men of the district are requested to join the Select Council chamber of Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, June 26th, at half-past seven o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the one hundred anniversary of the nation's independence.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of John Tetley, convicted of an assault and battery with intent to ravish Mrs. Bracken, his counsel, Mr. Swartzwelder, filed reasons for a new trial. The principal reasons assigned in the indictment charged a felony, while the offense was only a misdemeanor.

George Gibson was tried for damaging a dwelling house, the property of Isaac Mills, of Braddock. It was alleged that he tore down a lightning rod and broke open a door of the house. The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

Frederick Wering and Elizabeth M. Wefling, charged with aggravated assault and battery on Conrad Bauer, were acquitted, and each party was directed to pay half the costs. The was a surely case between the same parties, which the Court dismissed, ordering each party to pay half the costs.

F. X. Burns plead guilty to two charges of obtaining goods by false pretenses—one preferred by H. Lloyd and the other by W. Huston.

In the case of Jennie Adams, tried for keeping a bawdy house, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Frank Weil, who keeps a brewery and saloon at Negley's run, was convicted for selling liquors on Sunday.

Elizabeth Mess, of Shaler township, was tried for assault and battery upon Conrad Knoup. The jury acquitted, and divided the costs between the parties.

Samuel McElhenny was tried for assault and battery upon James Fagan. Jury out.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Franklin Faber, deceased. Petition of George M. Dormly and Elizabeth M. Dormly for order on George S. Head, late guardian, to pay over fund due the latter. Order made.

Estate of David Chess, deceased. Petition of Hamilton A. Hanna, creditor for action of Hamilton A. Hanna, creditor for leave to intervene on petition of James Trunick for citation on executors to make an inventory of the whole estate of decedent. Leave granted.

Estate of Joseph Puttenheifer, deceased. Petition of widow claiming funds in hands of administrator for rule on all parties interested to appear and show cause, etc. Rule passed.

Estate of James R. Newell, deceased. Deeds of administrator to Samuel H. Cook; Mrs. Agnes W. Newell and James W. Collins acknowledged.

Estate of John A. Oatman, deceased. Decrees of distribution made.

A Man Often Overworks Himself

to save money for those who will live after him. A part of his extra earnings would buy a life insurance policy, faith his object and allow him to lessen his labors. The United States, of New York, is the safest life insurance Company. Apply at once to its Pittsburgh agency, 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, for a policy, or for a local agency, if you desire lucrative and honorable employment. Ev

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Excursion Over the Castle Shannon Railroad—A Visit to Delightful Groves, Campmeeting and Picnic Grounds, Zoological Gardens and Other Beautiful Summer Breathing Spots—A Sumptuous Lunch, Post Prandial Speeches, Resolutions, Rambles, Rollicking and Riding on the Narrow Gauge, &c., &c

In response to an invitation from the President and Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, to an excursion over their Incline and Narrow Gauge Road, a large party of excursionists put in an appearance at the appointed time and place, namely, one o'clock P. M., at the foot of the Incline, on Carson street. So numerous were the guests that several trips of the Incline cars were required to take them to the depot of the railroad at the brow of the hill. Here a special train was in waiting to convey the excursionists to the green fields, delightful groves, umbrageous dales and cozy retreats which surround that beautiful village, Castle Shannon, the terminus of the Narrow Gauge Railroad. The party boarded the cars about two o'clock and were rapidly transported to their destination, which is situated about seven miles from the Monongahela bridge, the trip occupying about fifteen minutes.

Among those comprising the party were many prominent citizens—leaders in some of our greatest industrial enterprises—men of capital, a number of whom were, until yesterday, utter strangers to the Castle Shannon region. These were not a little surprised when they beheld that hitherto neglected suburb, and their minds seemed to take a speculative turn, from a commanding eminence, they "viewed the landscape o'er," and perhaps made mental calculations touching the possibilities of the rich fields and splendid woodlands spread before them as a vast panorama.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXCURSION.

As there had not been thrown out the slightest intimation of the object of the excursion, many and eager were the inquiries on this point while the party, after leaving the cars, were marching, "goose file," in the wake of Mr. Mitt. D. Hays, President of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company. The anxiety of these curious people was soon set at rest, however, by their file leader, who, after taking them through the car shop and engine house of the company, and showing them other interesting belongings of this important narrow gauge enterprise, led them to an adjacent grove, where were two large tables, bounteously supplied with rich viands and the grateful liquid accompaniments of ice water, etc. Upon beholding the feast our friend, J. Martin Shaffer, remarked that the object of the excursion was now made plain to sight, and a discussion of the same was in order. Shaffer's persuasive eloquence prevailed, and an exceeding rich discussion followed.

POST-PRANDIA.

After the guests had regaled themselves, Dr. Kerr, of the Committee on Arrangements, *called* the company to order and *warmly* welcomed them in behalf of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, and extended the hospitalities of "the city of Castle Shannon." The Doctor then branched off into a history of narrow-gauge railroads, and gave facts and figures to show the advantages of the narrow over the broad gauge, arguing that the former were the sure means of reducing freight rates. He said the Castle Shannon road was projected five years ago by President Hays, and to his energy and "push" and pluck the people of Pittsburgh were indebted for the success of the enterprise. It was the intention at no distant day to extend the line to Finleyville, and eventually to form a connection with the Washington and Waynesburg Railroad. A thousand acres of the beautiful land surrounding the present terminus were now in the market, and it was within the means of the mechanic as well as the merchant to secure a pleasant home easy of access from the city. He concluded by saying to the stockholders of the railroad that no efforts would be spared to make their investments remunerative. He then proposed the following named gentlemen as officers of the meeting, who were elected:

President, Hon. Thomas Ewing; Vice Presidents, Messrs. M. P. Thompson, John R. McCune, Simon Drum, S. Struntz, B. C. Sawyer, Joseph Watson, John Adams; Secretaries, the reporters.

Judge Ewing made an appropriate speech, after which Mr. William McCreery moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions. The motion was carried and the Chair appointed Messrs. William McCreery, Henry Hays and George H. Thurston.

There were calls for General Negley, who responded by suggesting that, as he had just finished up his work in Congress, and as Major Errett would soon commence his career in that body, it would be more appropriate to call that gentleman.

Major Errett, in response to a unanimous call, arose and said that, not having been advised as to the object of the meeting, nor notified that he would be called to speak, he had no set speech for the occasion. He was thankful, however, to the management o their Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad for the opportunity of riding over this road and viewing the beautiful region through which it passed. He had never before traveled over a narrow gauge road, *and his experience to-day was of a most* delightful nature. Speaking of the advantages of the narrow over the broad guage, he said the country traveled over, from Pittsburgh to Castle Shanon, could not be trave.sed by any other than a narrow guage road. He joined in the wish expressed by the friends of the road that the line of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad would soon be extended to Finleyville, and that a connection would be formed with the Washington and Waynesburg Railroad, and hoped the enterprise would prove abundantly profitable.

Hon. T. J. Bigham was the next speaker. He said that while narrow-gauge railroads were much better adapted for the purpose intended than the more ponderous roads, they probably would not take the place of the other roads, but rather operate as auxiliaries. Their importance in their proper sphere was immeasurable. They would be the agency ere long by which all the coal in the hills of Western Pennsylvania would reach the market. The speaker next adverted to the inexhaustible supply of fuel in and around Pittsburgh, stating that the day would come when wood would be utilized from beneath us, where the supply was so great that the children born to-day would not live to see us languish for want of fuel. How long it would be a practical question whether coal can be taken from America to France and Germany cheaper than it can be mined in Europe, where it must be raised from a depth of five thousand feet. Although now narrow gauge roads are looked upon as important for local purposes, the day would come when they would be important for other uses. The speaker concluded with the prediction that manufacturers would never suffer for want of fuel. There was enough coal in Western Pennsylvania to last a thousand years.

Hon. Joseph Walton was next called and responded briefly, saying that when the jetty system in the Mississippi river was completed the coal dealers of this section intended to supply Europe with fuel.

A POEM.

Mr. Harry Reuch, an amateur actor, was introduced and read with fine effect the following poem:

In the full circle of these earnest days,
When Labor's busy hand transforming lays
Its skilful touches on the crudest things,
And from the earth and sea rare riches brings
To swell the creature comforts of mankind,
I will with peppermint newness fill the mind—
When the trained lightning takes our given speech
And flashes it from ocean's beach to beach;
When through the hard heart of the solid hills
The thundering train a new creation thrills;
When almost all that in Time's morning stood
Before the great Creator, baptized good,
Is taken by the creature through whose clay
The breath of God goes on its vital way,
And re-created, in new forms, to meet
The wants of heads, hearts, hands and feet.
The rugged marble, from the mountain's base,
By Genius fashioned takes shapes of grace;
The common clay—through moulds and graded heat
Built into beauty—lines the busy street.
Then fire that burns, the waters, grand and vast,
The living hands together welded fast,
Beget the tireless giant, whose strong force
Sends the big ships careering on their course;
Or, yoked to monster trains of costly freight,
Of tons on tons of aggregated weight,
From sea to sea goes rushing fast and fleet,
Mocking the fabled speed of Old Time's flying feet.
Not only on the grand highways of trade,
But to the pleasant places where our homes are made—
Like this fair spot, where nature's hand has spread
Bloom under foot and blue skies overhead—
Progress has placed the iron horse and rail.
And when, at last, is closed the mart of sale,
From the great city's noise, and dust, and din
To this Arcadia, with green hills hedged in,
The tired toiler comes, and finds the buds and leaves
The odorous air through blossoms, buds and leaves
That twine around the cottage porch he stands on.
Blesses the day he came to Castle Shannon.

Mr. McCreery, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the construction of narrow gauge railroads we recognize a system of transportation, which is destined to occupy an important position in relation to the commerce of the country.

That, although somewhat novel as yet, the operating of such lines as have already been constructed unmistakably demonstrate, the feasibility and practicability of narrow gauges as feeders of main lines already created, and also as a means, dispensable, to open up new territory, especially agricultural, and unable to bear the cost of constructing or to support roads built on the standard gauge plan.

That, the comparatively small cost of first construction and of operating expenses, as well as the adaptability of narrow-gauges to the hilly and rugged topography of our State, warrants the conclusion that such reads will bear an important part in the development of our vast mineral resources.

That, in the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railway we not only find a perfect sample of the narrow-gauge system, but also one destined to become a trunk line eastward and westward, and one deserving especial encouragement as a new enterprise which, having passed the shock of our late financial panic, has in it the elements of such stability and enterprise as to leave no doubt of its prospective future.

That to the energy and skill of the officers of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, Pittsburgh is indebted for the successful establishment of a new system of railroads which will lead to what the city so much needs, competing and cheap transportation railroad routes, and the success with which the officers of the road have managed the financial interest of the corporation gives assurance of the future of the company.

MORE SPEECHES.

General Negley was again called on for a speech, and responded in fitting terms. He said that after seeing the Castle Shannon Railroad and its surroundings he no longer wondered that so many business men had deserted their counting rooms to visit such a scene. The General proceeded to read from a pamphlet facts and figures showing the advantage of narrow gauge railroads. He then showed the importance of developing our natural resources as a means of restoring prosperity to the country. Then, said he, we would have our products borne by the white wings of trade or with the tempest breed of the locomotive to all the markets of the world. If our people desired to make this country self-reliant they must concentrate their energies on our industries.

George H. Thurston, Esq., was the next speaker. He paid a glowing tribute to the enterprise of the people of Pittsburgh, saying that it was because of that enterprise the city occupied its present proud position among the first manufacturing cities of the world. It was also owing to the enterprise of the proprietors of the Castle Shannon Railroad that we to-day stood in the suburbs of the city miles and miles away from where we ever thought they would extend. It was because of that enterprise we would soon be able, by means of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to transport her coal to Europe and send her iron to the markets of South America. There were but few places in the world possessing the natural advantages of Pittsburgh. There existed no place in the knowledge of geologists that was a second Pittsburgh. Referring to the single industry of glass manufacture, the speaker stated the remarkable fact that in consequence of two thousand acres of land each year to grow the straw used in packing the glass turned out by Pittsburgh manufactories. We were exporting to Europe our cotton and our iron, and within a few years the steel of Pittsburgh had swept from the shelves of all the hardware stores the steel of Europe. Turning to the subject of the Castle Shannon Railroad and the benefit that would be conferred on our people by the enterprise, the speaker predicted that future generations would turn over the musty files of the newspapers containing the reports of this day's proceedings, and would say that he must have been imbued with the spirit of prophesy when he said these hills and valleys would one day be dotted all over with the pleasant homes of our merchants and mechanics.

Mr. M. D. Hays, the President of the road was loudly called on for a speech, and responded by saying that he was afraid he was not one of the his accomplishments. All he wished, however, was for the people to encourage the young enterprise which he had the honor of managing. (The assemblage here gave three hearty cheers for President Hays.)

Mr. William McCreery responded to a call, by saying that Pittsburgh had the greatest tonnage of any city in America and had not to-day the control of a single railroad a thousand miles long. The Castle Shannon Road, and Pittsburgh owes it to herself to see that this road succeeds.

The Chairman read letters of regret, at not being able to attend the excursion, from Col. Thomas A. Scott, G. Clinton Gardner, S. M. Felton, John Harper, J. H. Shoenberger, Dr. Hirsell and Judge Sterret, George P. Hays and others.

Addresses were made by A. C. Hays, Esq., and John D. Roddy, Esq., after which the meeting adjourned with rousing cheers for the Castle Shannon Railroad, and the company took a stroll over the grounds, taking in the Zoological Garden, with its monkeys, bears, alligators and other interesting sights, besides a couple of picnics which were in progress at the spacious dancing platforms provided by Mr. Hays.

The company boarded the train a little before five o'clock, and in the brief space of fourteen minutes were whirled back to the city, all highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

ECLECTICISM.

Third Annual Session of the State Eclectic Association of Pennsylvania —Second Day's Meeting.

The State Eclectic Association of Pennsylvania resumed the Third Session yesterday in Common Council chamber, Dr. Yelvington in the chair.

REMINISCENCES.

Dr. J. A. Salisbury, of Corry, read a very interesting essay on the "Reminiscences of of Eclecticism," which was listened to attentively.

Several papers were handed in, among which were the following: Human Physiology, by L. P. O'Neal; Specific Medication, by A. B. Woodward; History and Status of Eclecticism in the North-western Pennsylvania, by Dr. N. Brindage; Constitution to the History and Status of Eclecticism in Pennsylvania, to be used in Centenary Memorial, by Dr. C. H. Yelvington. Dr. R. Elton Warner, of Pittsburgh, read a paper entitled, "What is the Design of Menstruation?" which was referred to the Committee on Publication.

The following Board of Censors was appointed: Alex. Warner, J. M. Wandling, J. L. St. Clair, D. C. Storey, G. D. Kughler.

The Committee on Eavision then reported the By-Laws, which were adopted *seriatim*.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Dr. J. A. Salisbury, of Corry, Pa., was chosen President for the ensuing year; Dr. E. S. Warner, First Vice President; Dr. S. S. Simmons, of Carbondale, Second Vice President; C. W. Redlich, of Sharpsburg, Recording Secretary; Dr. S. Copeland, of Franklin, Treasurer; Directors—Alexander Thompson, Meadville; J. A Salisbury, Corry; G. D. Kughler, Greenville; C. E. Warner, Greenville; R. B. Wandling, Tunkhannock; J. R. Borland, Franklin; C. H. Yelvington, Carbondale; R. E. Warner, Pittsburgh; Dr. Hallock White, Harrisburg; M. W. Berry, of Terryton.

The following delegates to the National Convention to be held in Washington on the 27th inst. were chosen: Drs. Harding and D. C. Thompson, Oil City; Dr. E. S. Warren, Pittsburgh; Dr. J. R. Borland, Franklin; Dr. Kugler, Greenville and Dr. R. Elton Warner, Pittsburgh.

Resolutions of thanks to Councils and the press were passed, and the Association adjourned to meet the second Tuesday in June, 1877, in Scranton.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

Anniversary Exercises—The Chief Features of the Occasion.

President Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, on behalf of the trustees, faculty, students and citizens of Washington, makes the following announcement:

The exercises will begin with the baccalaureate sermon, in the Town Hall, at 4 P. M., Sabbath, June 25. The sermon to the Society of Religious Inquiry will be preached in the same place, at 8 P. M. that evening, by Rev. W. W. Jeffers, D.D., of Cleveland, Ohio. The class day exercises will be given in the Town Hall on Monday evening.

The oration to the literary societies will be delivered on Tuesday evening by Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

The commencement will be on Wednesday, June 28, at 9:30 A. M., in the Town Hall.

At 1 P. M. the usual dinner will be given to the Alumni and invited guests in Examination Hall, in the College Buildings.

At 2, the class of "76" will plant their Memorial Tree; after which there will be College Re-union, in the Grove, with addresses from old friends present.

The railroads have kindly agreed to run special trains from Wheeling and Pittsburgh, leaving each place at 7 A. M., and returning, leaving Washington at 4 P. M., on Wednesday, the 28th.

Come and spend as much time with us as you can, but give at least Wednesday to your own recreation, and encourage the cause of education and the College by your presence.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Evening—Adoption of a Resolution to Suspend the Fire-works Ordinance, &c.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening to take action in reference to a suspension of the fire works ordinance on the Fourth of July.

There was a quorum in Select Council but the members present amended the resolution adopted in the Common branch, so as to apply only to the evening of the Fourth of July, and passed it.

In Common Council Mr. Lingenfelder presented the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to take no action in enforcing an ordinance entitled, "Fire arms, fire and squibs," page 141, City Code, in so far as it prohibits the exhibition of fireworks from 12 o'clock M., of July fourth to 12 M. of July 5, 1876, as ordered by the authority of the Centennial Committee of Councils.

Adopted.

Select Council business was then taken and the ordinance accompanying the report of the Committee on Railroads, prohibiting persons from jumping on and off trains while in motion, was adopted. Several other ordinances from the Select branch were passed finally.

The resolution rescinding the former resolution which prohibited the leasing of the wharf for permanent business was indefinitely postponed.

The amended fireworks resolution from Select Branch came up for action. Common Council receded from their former action and concurred with Select Council.

Mr. Moul presented a resolution directing the Ordinance Committee to prepare a resolution to prevent butchers from throwing offal into the sewers on Spring Garden avenue and East street. Referred.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution directing the Mayor to employ a hundred extra policemen for the Fourth of July. No action was taken.

Also a resolution directing the Committee on Fire Engines to purchase for engines answering fires in the hill district, patent heating apparatus. Referred.

Adjourned.

BEAVER COLLEGE.

Commencement Exercises and the Performance of the Graduates—Judge White's Address—Meeting of Trustees —Excellent Condition of the College—Advantages of the Place and Institution —Buildings—President Taylor—Visitors.

The twenty-first annual commencement exercises at Beaver College and Musical Institute, at Beaver, Thursday evening, was a brilliant affair throughout. The whole town seemed agog, and there were many residents from the surrounding towns—Bridgewater, Rochester, New Brighton, and other contigous places, besides visitors from Pittsburgh, Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. The evening was delightful and of the best type of "balmy June," and the audience was large and well sprinkled with the *elite* of that community.

The exercises opened with a piano duet by Professor Jackson and W. Heiderich, followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. W. H. Lockey, of Canton, O., after which the following:

Essay—True Living, Nannie Russell, Rochester, Pa.

Vocal solo—A Leaf from the Spray, Emma B. Patterson, Bridgeport, O.

Essay—Life's Ceaseless Changes, Emma H. Strock, Rochester, Pa.

Piano solo—The Brook, Kate S. Willard, Chicago, Illinois.

Essay—Seed Thoughts, Carrie Woodrow, Beaver, Pa.

Scena and Prayer—Annie Beacom, Beaver, Pa.

Essay—Consider the Lilies, Clara S. Simmons, Cadiz, O.

Piano Solo—Has Sorrow thy Young Days, Lizzie Stone, McKeesport, Pa.

Essay—A Class Sketch, Hattie Rutan, Scio, Ohio.

Essay—Among the Hills, Cecelia S. Richardson, Bentleysville, Pa.

Organ Solo—Festival March, Prof. Jackson.

Essay and Valedictory—Justice May Sleep, but Never Die, Clara C. Montgomery, Bellaire, O.

The young ladies wore Centennial costumes, with powdered hair, making a very attractive appearance. They read their essays with much grace and poise of voice and person, and admirably in keeping with the matter of the respective essays, both of which contained some pathetic passages. The instrumental and vocal performance was of a high order, and gave evidence of the musical culture that pupils may attain at the institution.

At the close of the reading of the essays, Hon. Judge J. W. F. White, one of the trustees of the College, delivered an able, instructive and eloquent address to the graduates, and notwithstanding the lateness of the evening, he held and interested the audience to the conclusion of his address. President Taylor then presented diplomas to the nine young ladies graduated, and also as a means, indispensable, to open up new territory, especially agricultural, and unable to bear the cost of constructing or to support roads built on the standard gauge plan.

That, the comparatively small cost of first construction and of operating expenses, as well as the adaptability of narrow-gauges to the hilly and rugged topography of our State, warrants the conclusion that such reads will bear an important part in the development of our vast mineral resources.

That, in the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railway we not only find a perfect sample of the narrow-gauge system, but also one destined to become a trunk line eastward and westward, and one deserving especial encouragement as a new enterprise which, having passed the shock of our late financial panic, has in it the elements of such stability and enterprise as to leave no doubt of its prospective future.

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General Negley was again called on for a speech, and responded in fitting terms. He said that after seeing the Castle Shannon Railroad and its surroundings he no longer wondered that so many business men had deserted their counting rooms to visit such a scene. The General proceeded to read from a pamphlet facts and figures showing the advantage of narrow gauge railroads. He then showed the importance of developing our natural resources as a means of restoring prosperity to the country. Then, said he, we would have our products borne by the white wings of trade or with the tempest breed of the locomotive to all the markets of the world. If our people desired to make this country self-reliant they must concentrate their energies on our industries.

George H. Thurston, Esq., was the next speaker. He paid a glowing tribute to the enterprise of the people of Pittsburgh, saying that it was because of that enterprise the city occupied its present proud position among the first manufacturing cities of the world. It was also owing to the enterprise of the proprietors of the Castle Shannon Railroad that we to-day stood in the suburbs of the city miles and miles away from where we ever thought they would extend. It was because of that enterprise we would soon be able, by means of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to transport her coal to Europe and send her iron to the markets of South America. There were but few places in the world possessing the natural advantages of Pittsburgh. There existed no place in the knowledge of geologists that was a second Pittsburgh. Referring to the single industry of glass manufacture, the speaker stated the remarkable fact that in consequence of two thousand acres of land each year to grow the straw used in packing the glass turned out by Pittsburgh manufactories. We were exporting to Europe our cotton and our iron, and within a few years the steel of Pittsburgh had swept from the shelves of all the hardware stores the steel of Europe. Turning to the subject of the Castle Shannon Railroad and the benefit that would be conferred on our people by the enterprise, the speaker predicted that future generations would turn over the musty files of the newspapers containing the reports of this day's proceedings, and would say that he must have been imbued with the spirit of prophesy when he said these hills and valleys would one day be dotted all over with the pleasant homes of our merchants and mechanics.

Mr. M. D. Hays, the President of the road was loudly called on for a speech, and responded by saying that he was afraid he was not one of the his accomplishments. All he wished, however, was for the people to encourage the young enterprise which he had the honor of managing. (The assemblage here gave three hearty cheers for President Hays.)

Mr. William McCreery responded to a call, by saying that Pittsburgh had the greatest tonnage of any city in America and had not to-day the control of a single railroad a thousand miles long. The Castle Shannon Road, and Pittsburgh owes it to herself to see that this road succeeds.

The Chairman read letters of regret, at not being able to attend the excursion, from Col. Thomas A. Scott, G. Clinton Gardner, S. M. Felton, John Harper, J. H. Shoenberger, Dr. Hirsell and Judge Sterret, George P. Hays and others.

Addresses were made by A. C. Hays, Esq., and John D. Roddy, Esq., after which the meeting adjourned with rousing cheers for the Castle Shannon Railroad, and the company took a stroll over the grounds, taking in the Zoological Garden, with its monkeys, bears, alligators and other interesting sights, besides a couple of picnics which were in progress at the spacious dancing platforms provided by Mr. Hays.

The company boarded the train a little before five o'clock, and in the brief space of fourteen minutes were whirled back to the city, all highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

ECLECTICISM.

Third Annual Session of the State Eclectic Association of Pennsylvania —Second Day's Meeting.

The State Eclectic Association of Pennsylvania resumed the Third Session yesterday in Common Council chamber, Dr. Yelvington in the chair.

REMINISCENCES.

Dr. J. A. Salisbury, of Corry, read a very interesting essay on the "Reminiscences of of Eclecticism," which was listened to attentively.

Several papers were handed in, among which were the following: Human Physiology, by L. P. O'Neal; Specific Medication, by A. B. Woodward; History and Status of Eclecticism in the North-western Pennsylvania, by Dr. N. Brindage; Constitution to the History and Status of Eclecticism in Pennsylvania, to be used in Centenary Memorial, by Dr. C. H. Yelvington. Dr. R. Elton Warner, of Pittsburgh, read a paper entitled, "What is the Design of Menstruation?" which was referred to the Committee on Publication.

The following Board of Censors was appointed: Alex. Warner, J. M. Wandling, J. L. St. Clair, D. C. Storey, G. D. Kughler.

The Committee on Eavision then reported the By-Laws, which were adopted *seriatim*.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Dr. J. A. Salisbury, of Corry, Pa., was chosen President for the ensuing year; Dr. E. S. Warner, First Vice President; Dr. S. S. Simmons, of Carbondale, Second Vice President; C. W. Redlich, of Sharpsburg, Recording Secretary; Dr. S. Copeland, of Franklin, Treasurer; Directors—Alexander Thompson, Meadville; J. A Salisbury, Corry; G. D. Kughler, Greenville; C. E. Warner, Greenville; R. B. Wandling, Tunkhannock; J. R. Borland, Franklin; C. H. Yelvington, Carbondale; R. E. Warner, Pittsburgh; Dr. Hallock White, Harrisburg; M. W. Berry, of Terryton.

The following delegates to the National Convention to be held in Washington on the 27th inst. were chosen: Drs. Harding and D. C. Thompson, Oil City; Dr. E. S. Warren, Pittsburgh; Dr. J. R. Borland, Franklin; Dr. Kugler, Greenville and Dr. R. Elton Warner, Pittsburgh.

Resolutions of thanks to Councils and the press were passed, and the Association adjourned to meet the second Tuesday in June, 1877, in Scranton.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

Anniversary Exercises—The Chief Features of the Occasion.

President Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College, on behalf of the trustees, faculty, students and citizens of Washington, makes the following announcement:

The exercises will begin with the baccalaureate sermon, in the Town Hall, at 4 P. M., Sabbath, June 25. The sermon to the Society of Religious Inquiry will be preached in the same place, at 8 P. M. that evening, by Rev. W. W. Jeffers, D.D., of Cleveland, Ohio. The class day exercises will be given in the Town Hall on Monday evening.

The oration to the literary societies will be delivered on Tuesday evening by Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

The commencement will be on Wednesday, June 28, at 9:30 A. M., in the Town Hall.

At 1 P. M. the usual dinner will be given to the Alumni and invited guests in Examination Hall, in the College Buildings.

At 2, the class of "76" will plant their Memorial Tree; after which there will be College Re-union, in the Grove, with addresses from old friends present.

The railroads have kindly agreed to run special trains from Wheeling and Pittsburgh, leaving each place at 7 A. M., and returning, leaving Washington at 4 P. M., on Wednesday, the 28th.

Come and spend as much time with us as you can, but give at least Wednesday to your own recreation, and encourage the cause of education and the College by your presence.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Last Evening—Adoption of a Resolution to Suspend the Fire-works Ordinance, &c.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening to take action in reference to a suspension of the fire works ordinance on the Fourth of July.

There was a quorum in Select Council but the members present amended the resolution adopted in the Common branch, so as to apply only to the evening of the Fourth of July, and passed it.

In Common Council Mr. Lingenfelder presented the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to take no action in enforcing an ordinance entitled, "Fire arms, fire and squibs," page 141, City Code, in so far as it prohibits the exhibition of fireworks from 12 o'clock M., of July fourth to 12 M. of July 5, 1876, as ordered by the authority of the Centennial Committee of Councils.

Adopted.

Select Council business was then taken and the ordinance accompanying the report of the Committee on Railroads, prohibiting persons from jumping on and off trains while in motion, was adopted. Several other ordinances from the Select branch were passed finally.

The resolution rescinding the former resolution which prohibited the leasing of the wharf for permanent business was indefinitely postponed.

The amended fireworks resolution from Select Branch came up for action. Common Council receded from their former action and concurred with Select Council.

Mr. Moul presented a resolution directing the Ordinance Committee to prepare a resolution to prevent butchers from throwing offal into the sewers on Spring Garden avenue and East street. Referred.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution directing the Mayor to employ a hundred extra policemen for the Fourth of July. No action was taken.

Also a resolution directing the Committee on Fire Engines to purchase for engines answering fires in the hill district, patent heating apparatus. Referred.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A LARGE amount of steamboat cable has recently been stolen from the wharf.

JERRY RYAN, the boy who stole a pair of shoes on Thursday, was yesterday sent to the Reform School.

ON Thursday Mrs. Rooney, of the South Side, lost her pocket book on Carson street. It contained seven or eight dollars.

EX-SECRETARY of the Treasury Benjamin H. Bristow passed through the city yesterday on his way home to Kentucky.

HON. BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, passed through the city yesterday morning, on his way to his "old Kentucky home."

FAIR AND FESTIVAL for the benefit of Newsboys' Sunday School will be opened this afternoon at 1½ o'clock, for the convenience of parents and their children.

DELEGATES to the Democratic Convention, to be held at St. Louis on Tuesday next, are on the way. Some of the Western Pennsylvania delegates left this city yesterday.

ON Thursday evening a sneak thief took a pocket book containing twenty-five dollars in money and some valuable papers from the saloon of Cornelius Hagan, Seventh avenue.

COMPLAINT is made that some physicians fail to report cases of infectious diseases under their care to the Board of Health. The law is imperative on this point and should be complied with.

THE old Samson pumping engine, at the Water Works, broke down again yesterday, and there was but a short supply of water in some parts of the city. If we don't soon get the new work finished, we will wake up some morning without any water at all.

Indisputable Evidence.

ST. ELMO, ILL., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.,—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it